The New-York Times.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Public Sentiment Throughout the State.

Loyal Manifestations in Every Quarter.

Improved Feeling in Regard to the Freedmen.

Confederate School Books—What They Contain and Teach.

Their Influence on the Rising Generation.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HOLDEN.

An Election for Delegates to a State Convention to take place Sept. 21.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

A Sensation—Feeling of the People—The Freedmen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

A bombshell exploded in a peaceful camp would not have created more excitement than did the appearance of the press dispatch relative to North Carolina affairs, in the New-York papers of the 1st inst., in this community. The "Japanese"—so those who don't want Yankees to come down here are called—were in ecstacies; speculators were rampant, and the whole community exhibited marks of excitement in strange contrast with the usual quiet which prevails in political circles. The Raleigh papers made the matter a subject for their leaders next morning, and the *Progress* unequivocally denies the publication of the article attributed to it by the press agent. The *Standard* says that the writer is anxious to have the Confiscation laws enforced here, and insinuates that the dispatch was penned with mercenary motives. The *Record* congratulates itself that it is a true friend of North Carolina, and pitches into the *Progress* pell-mell on the assumption that the latter really has "denounced the reckless use of the pardoning power." Since the surrenders, nothing has attracted so much attention in "tar-heeldom" as this occurrence. It has been "the talk" of the day. The poor *Progress* catches it from all quarters, but bears the odium philosophically.

I have taken the pains to investigate the matter, and so far as I can learn, the dispatch is exagerated. The *Progress* has oftentimes advised the very small number of grumblers here to keep quiet, and in doing so has denounced the defunct aristocracy in terms forcible, if not elegant. It has also made reference to the state of affairs if the pardoning power should be used recklessly, and the correspondent of the Associated Press quotes this remark, and adds to it comments of his own. This combination of press agent and *Progress* was published in such a manner as to make the latter responsible for the whole, and undoubtedly has been very injurious to the future prospects of the State, as regards the emigration movement, which it is fostering with so much care and ability.

With all due regard for the sources of information of the press agent, I think that he has been misinformed, and to do the State justice, will make public facts obtained by close observation. A desire so nearly unanimous as to be called general, is manifested everywhere to resume the "old-time customs of before the war." A great deal of the loyalty talked of here is actuated by this motive. The people are sick and tired of the privations entailed on them by the blockade and other concomitants of the war, and will do anything to remove the obstacles which are now in their way. A latent love of the Union and the old flag, which exhibited itself in opposition to the Davis usurpation, by desertions, feeding Federal prisoners and a hundred other ways during the war, is now untrammeled, and shows itself in a manner satisfactory to any conservative observer. The great majority of the inhabitants of the State entertain these sentiments, but there is—and no one can deny it—a factious clique of "conquered but not subdued Japanese," who are the drones in our hive here. They are of the WADE HAMPTON expatriation style, and consider themselves the "high-toned gentry of the South," and talk about "Yankee mudsilis" and colonization societies. This class of men is almost too insignificant in numbers to attract attention, and the great mistake made by some of the leading men here is the importance which they lend to it by their virulent denouncements of its members. It would die of incapacity and want of support—the slaves having been freed—were it not for the continual fuss which is made over it. With a very few exceptions, the people at large are nearly soreheaded over the loss of their slaves. Once in a while a man is to be found who says that he is glad that they are free. But, notwithstanding their reluctance in giving up their "property," they submit gracefully; and as soon as it is demonstrated—as it will be—that free labor is more profitable than slave, they will one and all be rejoiced. They are fast coming to this condition; and I venture the prediction that another harvest will find North Carolina all right on the "nigger." Radical changes cannot be effected in one day, and this sudden abolishing of the customs of generations has produced a shock from which it will take time to recover.

As an instance of the increase of kindly feeling toward the freedmen, I am able to cite the fact that Col. WHITTLESEY, the Superintendent for this State, of Gen. HOWARD's Bureau, has received applications from several different parties—citizens of the State—for assistance in securing the labor of several hundred head of workmen for farms and plantations in Edgecomb and other counties. The gentlemen interested in these movements are shrewd, far-seeing business men, who appreciate the fact that the labor of the freedmen can be obtained just now very cheap, and, owing to the impoverished condition of the State, agricultural products are very valuable. It is understood that they intend to inaugurate the ten hour system of labor, and, by careful discipline, hope to eradicate the slothfulness engendered in the freedmen by slavery. Contracts were made, specifying the amount to be paid to each individual, old and young, and were witnessed by Col. WHITTLESEY, who, previous to the final arrangement, explained to them what their responsibilities would be. He told them that they need not accept these opportunities unless they were perfectly willing, which they were, and the number of volunteers far exceeded the demand.

The Salisbury *Banner*, suppressed by Gen. RUGER a short time since, has been allowed to resume publication, the editors having made satisfactory explanations, and promised to do better in the future. The suspension of this paper has had a salutary effect on the course of the few disloyal sheets published in this State, and the leniency of Gen. RUGER in removing his embargo so soon is earnestly commended. In his order the General remarks as follows:

"Until the restoration and full operation of civil law, publishers of newspapers, as well as public speakers, will be subject to the restrictions necessarily existing under military rule, and will not be permitted to discuss and criticise the acts of the military authorities with that freedom allowed where civil law is in full operation. The public is not, under existing circumstances, the tribunal to which appeal should be made respecting the acts of the Commissioner of Freedmen or other officers of the government."

GOV. HOLDEN's Convention Proclamation appears this morning. I have already telegraphed you its main points, viz.: that the election will be held on the 21st of September, and the meeting occur on the 2d of October. It affords me a little gratification to call attention to the fact that in a previous letter I predicted that the body of this document would be exactly what it is, and gave the dates correctly. It was forwarded to President JOHNSON, and received his approval in a telegraphic answer with an admonition to "hurry up."

The test oath continues to attract attention, but notwithstanding the conjectures to the contrary, men are to be found now who think that they can take it in the spirit of the law if not under a strict or technical rendition of its provisions. It is rumored here that owing to the fact that the Treasury is in need of money, some modification may be made in this "stumbling block," so that assessors may be appointed.

E. P. B.

Confederate School Books—What They Contain—Their Influence on the Uprising Generation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1865.

The effects of the revolution, which has swept from the South the vestige of barbarism, so long a disgrace to our flag, are quieting down, and, so far as possible, the people are returning to their old customs and habits. But the prejudices, which exhibited themselves so freely before the war, are not dead yet—in fact, they have in many instances been increased. Time was when children were taught to love the United States; but during the war the little Confeds learned lessons filled with hate against their Northern brethren. In proof of this statement I extract the following sweet little morsels of rebellious teachings from the *Geographical Reader for Dixie Children*; Mrs. M. B. MOORE, Authoress. Second edition: BRONSON & FARROR, Publishers, Raliegh, N. C., 1864:

THE UNITED STATES.

"This was once the most prosperous country in the world. Nearly a hundred years ago it belonged to England, but the English made such laws that the people said they would not obey them. After a long, bloody war of seven years, they gained their independence, and for many years were prosperous and happy.

In the meantime, both English and American ships went to Africa and brought away many of those poor heathen negroes, and sold them for slaves. Some people said it was wrong, and asked the King of England to stop it. He replied that he knew it was wrong, but that the slave-trade brought much money into his treasury, and it should continue. But both countries afterward did pass laws to stop this trade. In a few years, the Northern States, finding their climate too cold for the negro to be profitable, sold them to the people living further south. Then the Northern States passed laws to forbid any persons owning slaves in their borders.

Then the Northern people began to preach and lecture, and to write about the sin of slavery. The money for which they sold their slaves was now partly spent in trying to persuade the Southern States to send their slaves back to Africa. And when the territories were settled, they were not willing for any of them to become slaveholding. This would soon have made the North much stronger than the South; and many men said they would vote for a law to free all the negroes in the country. The Southern men tried to show them how unfair this would be, but still they kept on.

In the year 1860, the Abolitionists became strong enough to elect one of their men for President. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a weak man, and the South believed he would allow laws to be made which would deprive them of their rights. So the Southern States seceded, and elected JEFFERSON DAVIS for their President. This so outraged President LINCOLN that he declared war, and exhausted nearly all of the strength of the nation in a vain attempt to whip the South back into the Union. Thousands of lives have been lost, and the earth has been drenched with blood; but still ABRAHAM is unable to conquer the 'rebels,' as he calls the South. The South only asked to be let alone, and to divide the public property equally. It would have been wise in the North to have said to her Southern sisters: 'If you are not content to dwell with us longer, depart in peace. We will divide the inheritance with you, and may be a great nation.'"

In the next verse is a mention of the people of the United States as follows:

"The people are ingenious and enterprising, and are noted for their tact in 'driving a bargain.' They are refined and intelligent on all subjects but that of negro slavery, on this they are mad."

So much for the United States, now for the

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

"These States lie south of the United States, and possess a warmer climate, * * * * but the Confederate States possess few ships, and her cities do not grow so fast as if there were more commerce. But we have reason to hope that in a few years we shall not fall behind any nation in point of commerce or ships to carry it on. This is a great country. The Yankees thought to starve us out when they sent their ships to guard our seaport towns. But we have learned to make many things, and do without others; and above all we trust in the smiles of the God of battles. We had few guns and ammunition, and not much of anything, but food, cotton and tobacco; but the people helped themselves, and God helped the people. We were considered a weak, indolent people, but our enemies have found us strong, because we had justice on our side."

The Southern people are noted for being high-minded and courteous. A stranger seldom lacks friends in this country. Much of the field work is done by slaves. They are generally well used, and often have as much pocket-money as their mistresses. They are contented and happy, and many of them are Christians. The sin of the South lies not in holding slaves, but that they are sometimes mistreated. Let all little boys and girls remember that slaves are human, and that God will hold them accountable for treating them with injustice.

The Southern Confederacy is at present a sad country, but President DAVIS is a good and wise man, and many of the generals and other officers in the army are pious. Then there are a good many praying people in the land, so that we may hope that our cause will prosper. 'When the righteous are in authority the nation rejoiceth, but when the wicked bear rule the nation mourneth.' Then remember, little boys, when you are men, never to vote for a bad man to govern the country."

There is much more of the same stripe. For instance, "Virginia, in the war for independence suffered almost as much as any State. Richmond is the capital city of the State and also of the Confederacy.* * * * * There are many planters who own large numbers of slaves. They are generally well treated, and are as happy a people as any under the sun. If they are sick *master* sends for the doctor; if the crop is short, they are sure of enough to save life; if they are growing old, they know they will be provided for; but in time of war they generally remain quiet at home while the *master* goes and spills his blood for his country."

Of North Carolina, the author says:

"No braver men fought in the war for independence than those from North Carolina; while some few cowards refused to fight for their country, it is a notable fact that nearly all of them were of the ignorant class, and many of them did not know what patriotism was. We should feel as much pity for them as contempt, because they had not properly been taught."

Of South Carolina the lady says:—

"This was the first to secede. Many persons blamed the South Carolinians for leaving the Union too soon, but it may have been best; it is impossible for us to decide. The war would have come sooner or later. God usually punishes wicked nations by war. I mean by this that when people become too wicked, He gives them over to hardness of heart, to work out their own punishment, and sometimes destruction. * * * The people of this state are noted for their chivalry. You don't understand this? Well, when any one imposes on them, their motto is to fight. Also, if they see a person badly treated, they feel bound to help him. Their leading men have sometimes been called "hot-headed," because they are so quick to resent an injury. The upper classes are educated and refined, but the poor are generally ignorant. Most of the labor is performed by slaves. These are hardly so well-treated as in North Carolina and Virginia, but they have the gospel preached to them and are generally contented and happy."

Other States are mentioned in the same strain. Mississippi has many "gallant sons fighting for Southern Rights," and Tennessee, though she is "oppressed now and suffers much, no one fears" for her.

The following are a few of the questions and answers to be found in the back part of the book:

"Q. Which was the first seceding State? A. South Carolina. Q. For what are her people noted? A. For their chivalry. Q. Has the the Confederate States any commerce? A. A fine inland commerce and bids fair sometime to have a grand commerce on the high seas. Q. What is the present drawback to our trade? A. An unlawful blockade by the miserable and hellish Yankee nation."

The above are extracts from a single book. How far the prejudices thus implanted in youthful minds will develop themselves is a question of interest. In other works, dictionaries, &c., the word tyrant is defined and the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is furnished as an example.

E. P. B.

A Proclamation

BY GOV. HOLDEN TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his proclamation of May 29, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

[Here follows the appointment.]

The clerks and sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the justices of the peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six or more than eighteen justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this proclamation. The justices shall, at the same time, appoint inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the amnesty oath, as contained in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two justices of the peace.

The sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the convention; and the sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the convention.

The members of the convention thus chosen will assemble in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of October, 1865.

The attention of justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded clauses of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865.

[Here follow the exceptions, as enumerated in the President's proclamation.]

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate Government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, for entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the justices to any person who is included in any of the excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justice appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same, which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed to in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it, without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, 1865, and in the year of the independence of the United States the 89th.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

The Coming State Convention—Efforts to Obtain a Controlling Influence.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 5.

The wealthy leaders of the late rebellion, who expect to control the coming State Convention and the political affairs of North Carolina, have, for the past five weeks, been giving public dinners in many of the counties of this State, to the returned members of the late rebel armies.

Committees were appointed, funds raised, and a day designated for a like display of hospitality at the county seat of this county. As this looked like a public exhibition of approbation to rebel soldiers for their attempt to overthrow the government, it was suppressed by Maj.-Gen. RUGER.

Important to Relatives of Deceased Soldiers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 4.

As the friends of deceased soldiers are either coming to this place, at great expense, to return disappointed, or writing to us to know if their friends can be disinterred, and if it is necessary for them to come and do it, the following facts should be generally known, as pertaining to Wilmington, Fort Fisher, Smithville and vicinity:

First—No bodies can be disinterred until November, 1865.

Second—The former agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, F. W. FOSTER, who was at the fall of Fort Fisher, and has been here ever since this town fell, will embalm and send North, or disinter, disinfect and send home any bodies that can be found here, on reasonable terms. He has access to all the records; will do it as cheaply as those who come here, and it will save the great expense of coming. His address is: Box No. 110, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM G. LEONARD,
Hospital Chaplain, U. S. A.

The Boston Appointments—Alleged Violations of the Revenue Laws—Seizure of Cigars.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The *Commonwealth* learns that it is not improbable that the names of Hon. DANIEL W. GOOCH, for Collector of this port, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, for Naval Officer, and Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, for Surveyor, will be sent to the President for commissions, superseding thereby JOHN S. GOODRICH, AMOS TUCK and CHARLES A. PHELPS, respectively.

The *Traveller* states that the leading hotels of this city have been visited by United States Internal Revenue officers, who seized all their stock of cigars for alleged violation of the revenue laws, and carried them to the United States Court-house, where they were placed in the custody of the United States Marshal.

Burning of the Propeller Meteor.

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The propeller *Meteor* took fire on Friday morning while in the St. Mary Ship Canal Basin, and was scuttled and sunk in twelve feet of water. No lives were lost. The passengers lost all their effects.

The *Meteor* is the same boat that collided with the *Pewabic*. Both boats were owned by J. T. WHITING & Co., of Detroit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Twenty National Banks have been created during the present week, with an aggregate capital of $2,227,040. Among them are the National Union Bank of Watertown, New-York, $147,490; Schoharie National Bank, New-York, $100,000; National Broome County Bank, Binghampton, New-York, $100,000; and the Lynchburgh National Bank of Virginia, $100,000.

PERSONAL.

It has been circulated in the West that EDWIN H. EAST, a prominent lawyer of Tennessee, was about to proceed to Washington for the purpose of accepting the post of Confidential Secretary to President JOHNSON. Mr. EAST was asked by the President to assume those relations with him, and would have done so but for the sacrifice it would entail of a large and lucrative practice. He has not yet positively declined but it is understood that the President, in view of the circumstances, will not insist on the appointment. It was not designed, had he come here, to interfere with the duties now performed by the President's Private Secretary, Col. BROWNING.

A GENERAL RECEPTION.

President JOHNSON to-day gave a general reception to all visitors having business with him. A large number of those who availed themselves of the opportunity to visit him were parties interested in securing pardons for themselves or for others willing to pay liberally therefor. Among the pardon-seekers are several females, who display their charms of face and figure on the staircase whenever such arguments are deemed by them advantageous, and unsuccessfully lavish indescribable smiles upon the ushers.

RECOVERING FROM THE WAR.

The counties of Virginia bordering on the Potomac are rapidly recovering from the devastation of the war. Refugees are returning to their abandoned homes, and society is resuming its influences upon all sections. A large number of those who have returned are Northern settlers, who were driven out in the first year of the war, and who are aiding very materially in the spread of loyal sentiments. Building and farming is going on extensively, and land contiguous to Washington and Alexandria is selling in some instances at as high rates as before secession.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

CHARLES H. CORNWELL, convicted in the Criminal Court of this district, of abstracting public records, and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000, has been pardoned by the President.

COMMISSIONER ORTON.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue ORTON, having partially recovered from sickness, has returned to the duties of his bureau.

SPECIAL PARDONS.

The President to-day granted special pardons to B. F. McDONOUGH, of Texas, and GEORGE W. MORDECAI and WM. J. HAWKINS, of North Carolina, under the Amnesty Proclamation.

THE UNITED STATES VS. PRIOLEAU.

It is said that the Government does not assent to the doctrine of the Vice-Chancellor of England as pronounced in the case of the United States against PRIOLEAU. The United States are not likely to concede very soon that the rebels are now or ever were a *de facto* government, nor very likely to consent to derive title to their own property through that imaginary concern, and being a sovereign State, dealing with other States according to the customary methods, they are not especially likely to submit without process of attachment to decrees which may be registered against them by a Court of Chancery sitting in Westminster Hall.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that Masters and Ensigns of the regular navy and Midshipmen serving on board any naval steamer, will hereafter be taught thoroughly the duty of steam engineering.

LOSSES BY SOLDIERS.

The Acting Second Comptroller has decided that to reimburse the government for losses by soldiers, for which they are liable to stoppages of pay, disbursing and accounting officers are justified in withholding any portion of money due the soldiers either as pay, bounty, or for money deposited with Paymasters on check-books.

MUSTERED OUT.

From the 3d to the 8th of August, 1865, fifty-six regiments, batteries and companies were mustered out of the United States service, by order of the Secretary of War.

OUR CONSUL AT PARIS.

The Department of State has received information from JOHN G. NICOLAY, the recently appointed United States Consul at Paris, and formerly the private Secretary of the late President LINCOLN, that he has arrived at his post and entered upon the duties of his office.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

Repairs to the damaged railroads in Virginia are rapidly progressing, and it will not be long before such communication will be restored throughout the State.

By Monday next the cars on the Orange and Alexandria road will run through to Lynchburgh.

COL. MOSEBY.

Col. J. S. MOSBY left Alexandria on Thursday evening for his home in Warrenton, there to remain until further orders of the War Department.

Such was the excited feeling against him on the part of citizens and soldiers that his life was in danger while he remained in Alexandria, several persons whom he had deeply wronged during the war, having armed themselves to kill him.

IMMIGRATION FROM GERMAN PORTS.

The Department of State has official advices from the United States Consul at Bremen, in which it is represented that during the first six months of this year from Jan. 1 up to June last, 1865, the emigration to the United States through the ports of Bremen amounted to 18,700 emigrants in fifty-six vessels, against 15,663 in sixty-two ships in 1863.

During the first six months in 1865, the emigration through Hamburg amounted to 15,609 emigrants; which gives a total addition to our population of nearly 34,000 souls in six months. And from those two ports only a far larger emigration to the United States is expected this Fall and next Spring, and an unusual number of vessels have already been chartered for that purpose.

A PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

The President to-day had a general reception, admitting without distinction all visitors having business with him. He appears to be in good health, though exceedingly fatigued from the rush upon his attention for several days past. Much of his time is consumed by the presentation of matters comparatively insignificant; but he seems to bear the infliction with philosophic dignity.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

The negro population of Washington continues to be increased by arrivals from Maryland. Entire families of the new comers, carrying on their persons all their worldly wealth, are frequently seen in our streets. A census is being taken of the colored population with a view of ameliorating the condition of the destitute and assisting the idle to employment. The Freedmen's Bureau has commenced the work of establishing free schools for the colored children. Campbell Hospital, which is now being divided into rooms, is sufficiently large to accommodate a thousand of such people. The old resident negroes look on the influx with disapprobation and jealousy, fearing that the demand for employment may have the effect of reducing the present wages for labor.

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

The Examination Postponed—Scene at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF EARL.

RECOVERY OF A SUPERB JEWEL.

THE PRISONERS.

The bank defalcation continues to be the most absorbing topic in city circles, and the particulars of the case, as published in yesterday's TIMES, created considerable remark. The extent of the defalcation, and the extraordinary range of characters among the operators in this gigantic swindle, make the case a peculiar one not often met with, even in cosmopolitan New-York. We give a *résumé* of the events transpiring yesterday:

PREPARING FOR THE EXAMINATION.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the private trial room at Jefferson Market was a most interesting study. Ward Detective McCARTY had brought in, from the cells in which they had been held over night in the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, the pale, attractive girl, IDA LYNES, the bold and dashing BROWN or DAVIS, and the methodical, clerkly JENKINS—all of whom were worn and weary, having been kept awake nearly all night by the bacchanalian revels of three prisoners who had been incarcerated for intoxication in the public streets. The reporters had come in full force, to represent nearly every daily journal in the city. Several friends of JENKINS had made their appearance, hoping to snatch a hasty word with the prisoner. Ex-Judge STUART had come to defend BROWN and his mistress IDA LYNES, and Mr. D. T. WALDEN was awaiting the arrival of Judge EDMONDS, his associate in defence of the central figure of this remarkable trial. A daughter of Judge EDMONDS, a lady of like figure, piercing eye, ornate black silk attire and superior address, entered and approached the prisoner JENKINS, but was obdurately motioned off by an officer, who informed her that the rule was imperative that no person whomsoever, counsel excepted, should be suffered to exchange words with JENKINS. The lady presented the prisoner a pretty bouquet and retired to a remote corner of the hall. At 11 came Mr. McKEON, and the busy buzz in the hall suddenly changed to notes of hurried preparation. The lady was introduced, and Mr. McKEON bade the officer leave JENKINS and the lady together to chat at pleasure, unmolested. But the examination was not yet to take place; Mr. McKEON had preliminaries to arrange, and Judge EDMONDS had not reached the Court-room; so another half-hour passed over in idleness, until 11:30, when there being visible manifestations of impatience, Mr. McKEON and Justice LEDWITH entered and proposed that the hearing proceed.

ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. D. T. WALDEN addressed the Court briefly, stating his fears that his associate, Judge EDMONDS, was again suffering under an attack of neuralgia, and asking that the examination be therefore postponed. Mr. McKEON objected, though he would very much like to favor Judge EDMONDS. Ex-Judge STUART remarked with little less than his usual emphasis that a postponement would be a gross injustice to his clients, BROWN and the girl IDA LYNES or GENEVIEVE BROWN, who, he said, had been held in Station-houses without warrant of law, thrust into secret places, and badgered and threatened and coaxed until they had begun really to think themselves guilty of a felony; they were—an unusual remark to escape Judge STUART's lips—innocent, he believed, in the eyes of the law, whatever might be the moral aspect of their case, and he thought that the treatment which they had received reflected no credit upon the officers of the law in New-York. Mr. McKEON retorted that he intended to deal with these thieves summarily; but he would consent to postponement to accommodate counsel for JENKINS, and pending an agreement as to the day, Justice LEDWITH suggested that as the examination could not be finished at one session, it would be advisable to employ a phonographic reporter, as he could not, in the present pressure upon his court, spare one of the court clerks for that purpose. At length, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. WARBURTON was selected to make an official report of the proceedings, and Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, was named as the hour, and thereupon the court adjourned.

BAIL FIXED.

In the Supreme Court—Chambers—Judge BARNARD granted an order of arrest yesterday, and fixed BROWN's bail at $12,000.

RECOVERY OF A SUPERB RING.

On Friday night, Detective Officer McCARTY sought and found, in Madame BELL's abode, in Crosby street, the girl ROSA ALLEN, upon whom JENKINS is said to have lavished much of the treasure which he abstracted from the vaults of the Phenix Bank. Making himself known, Detective McCARTHY bade the girl deliver a costly ring which JENKINS had given her; but she professed never to have been the recipient of any jewel at his hands. But at length McCARTY made it manifest to the girl that her better course would be to yield the ring, and she then gave him a superb cluster diamond ring, for which JENKINS paid Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., on the 28th of June last, $840. The bill of sale, which she gave up with the ring, is made in the name of "Miss ALLEN." The girl, having yielded the jewel, became communicative, and informed McCARTY that JENKINS had often given her large sums of money—at one time a sum as large as $500.

CHARLES BROWN,

or SAM. DAVIS, or whatever may be his genuine cognomen, is a smart, apparently intelligent, butcher, who ought to have found something better to do during the past two or three years than living on the gains of a bawd. He is said to have learned, through the girls with whom JENKINS had dallied, that he was expending more money than a bank clerk could afford, and, acting upon a good detective rule, which is to regard it as morally certain that any man who spends more than his visible income may be suspected, he pursued JENKINS and found proofs of his guilt, and these he is said to have used in extorting money.

THE OTHER PRISONERS.

Little has been divulged concerning JENKINS and IDA LYNES, otherwise GENEVIEVE BROWN, beyond what has been published, and of course nothing whatever can be gathered touching the three persons who are to be taken into custody. The girl in Crosby-street, from whom the ring was taken, is described as an attractive female of about twenty summers, a native of this city, and the daughter of parents who are able and would be willing to afford her handsome support if she would lead a virtuous life; but she elects to do otherwise.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF EARL.

Coroner WILDEY resumed the inquest on the body of JAMES H. EARL, yesterday morning, at the Coroner's office; but there was, however, little to be said by witnesses, and the two that did testify merely rehashed the story as it was told in yesterday's TIMES. One of the Twenty-ninth Precinct policemen introduced a note, written in a neat, flowing and firm hand, with a pencil, on a scrap of newspaper, which had been found, with an envelope containing card photographs, in EARL's coat pocket. The envelope containing these was addressed thus:

"Please deliver at once to WM. M. EARL, care of J. H. HARTSHORN & BRO., Exchange Place, N. Y."

In the envelope were four card photographs, two of a lady who was EARL's wife, but who is now dead, and two of EARL's boy, evidently five or six years of age. Both the mother, who is called "DORIE," and the child, "FREDDIE," have fine faces.

Inclosed with the photographs was a slip torn from the margin of a newspaper. It reads as follows:

"WILLIE: I give FREDDIE to EMMA or SARAH LIZ. I hope he may be brought up right. Get all my effects you can together, for FRED's benefit. Hope to meet DORIE above. Forgive me. I am innocent and wronged. Love to all. JAMES. [over.]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1865."

Across the end of the slip were these words:

"Give my watch to FREDDIE."

On the other side of the slip these lines were written:

"Over."
"Bury me beside my dear Dorie. JAMES.

The writing was performed with a firm hand. The date of the letter, it will be observed, is Wednesday—which doubtless was a mistake. The writing was undoubtedly done in the cell on Thursday evening; and the deliberation with which the suicide was committed is distinctly shown.

The policeman who searched EARL when he was taken to the station-house, neglected to put his hand in EARL's inside vest pocket; and there the pocket-knife with which the veins were severed was probably concealed.

THE TESTIMONY.

David R. Walker, sworn—I am doorman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police station; deceased was brought in on Thursday afternoon, by Officer McCarty; Mr. Jenkins was brought in at the same time; I locked them in separate cells, situated some distance from each other; I was present when deceased was searched by Officer McCarty; I thought that he took everything he had in his pockets from him; I saw him frequently during the night; at four or five o'clock I noticed that he was alive and sitting up; I afterward saw that he was asleep; I left the station-house at twenty minutes before seven, when another doorman took charge.

John H. McCarty, sworn—I am an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; on Thursday morning at two o'clock I arrested Mr. Jenkins; he was arrested on a charge of embezzlement; he told me that others were concerned with him in the affair, and mentioned the name of deceased; I learned that he was a clerk with Messrs. Smith, Martin & Co., of No. 11 Broad-street; I went to the store at about one o'clock on Thursday, and saw him; I told him that Jenkins had been arrested for embezzlement, and asked him how much money he had taken; I told him that Jenkins had confessed all about it; he told me that Jenkins had given him from $50,000 to $100,000, but was sure that the amount would not exceed $100,000; he confessed in the presence of Mr. Devoe, one of the detective officers of the Phenix Bank; I arrested him and took him to the Phenix Bank, where he saw Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank; Mr. McKeon asked him if he did not know that the money he took belonged to the bank; he said the first fifty thousand dollars he was not sure of, but that the last fifty thousand he knew was the property of the bank; he said, also, that he had invested it in stocks, trying to make the first fifty thousand good, and had lost it all; during this time he said that his father and wife had died; he added that he had lost forty-five thousand dollars trying to make the loss good; I took him from the bank to Jefferson Market, where he was examined before Judge Ledwith, and was given in my charge; Jenkins was also committed in the same way; I took them both to the station-house; I searched the deceased, and also searched his pockets and the linings of his clothes; I gave everything I found to the sergeant at the desk; I saw no knife; some money was found, but nothing else to my knowledge; after the search I took both the prisoners down stairs to the cells; I put them in separate cells, some distance apart; he asked me if he could get a lawyer; he did not seem then depressed in spirits; I saw him again at eleven o'clock; he seemed in about the same state of mind; I saw him the last time at about five o'clock; I noticed nothing different in his manner or appearance; at about twenty minutes to eight I came to the station-house and asked the doorman for my prisoner; he went down stairs and came back saying he thought he was dead; I went down and found that his throat had been cut, and that he was dead; I saw the knife found near him; it was a small, white-handled knife, with two blades; one blade was open, about one inch long.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., sworn—I have made an external examination of the body of deceased, lying at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house; there were two incised wounds in the throat—one slight, just above the pomum adami, merely dividing the integument; about an inch below there was a cut, and penetrating an inch and a half; it severed the larnyx, the external jugular vein and the thyroid artery; death was caused by the hemorrhage from these vessels, which must have taken place quite slowly, a considerable time elapsing from the infliction of the wounds till death ensued.

THE VERDICT.

There being no further testimony to offer, Coroner WILDEY submitted the case to the jury, and they returned a verdict finding that "JAMES H. EARL came to his death by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, on the 11th day of August, 1865."

CONCLUSION.

Coroner WILDEY now took charge of Mr. EARL's effects, and caused the corpse to be placed on ice at an undertaker's, in the Bowery, there to await the arrival of the friends. EARL, who was a native of Elizabeth, N. J., had dwelt in Newark many years, and was there known as an estimable citizen. He was regarded as a successful operator in stocks—how successful, the sequel shows. The money that he lost in Wall-street amounted, according to his own statement, to $150,000. To the money which he obtained of JENKINS he says he added $30,000 of his own funds, and $15,000 that he had received from the estate of his father; and he claimed that all his efforts were directed to the replacing of the first $50,000 which he had lost. Mr. EARL's family and connections in New-Jersey are of the highest character and considerable wealth; and had he lived to appear before a court there is no doubt that he could have secured the ablest counsel, and perhaps been able to clear himself of the charge of complicity with JENKINS in his astounding robberies.

NOTE FROM THE CASHIER.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After a careful examination it has been ascertained that the defalcation in this bank will not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) which does not exceed the amount of the surplus.

Please give publicity to the above. Respectfully,

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The statement in the TIMES this morning that HENRY B. JENKINS, the Phenix Bank defaulter, is my brother, is entirely erroneous. He is not related to my family even remotely.

E. O. JENKINS,
Printer, No. 20 North William-street.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

Movements of Gen. Grant—His Arrival at Detroit.

DETROIT, August 12.

Gen. GRANT and suite arrived at the Central Depot in this city at 11:30 o'clock to-day.

The party immediately entered carriages and were conveyed to the Biddle House. The street through which the General passed was crowded with people, who greeted the distinguished visitor with loud and prolonged cheers.

Gen. GRANT gives a reception at the Biddle House this evening.

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 12.

At an early hour this evening a great number of citizens assembled in front of the Biddle House to welcome Gen. GRANT to Detroit. Brief and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. THEO. ROMEYN and Senator HOWARD. The General after bowing to the crowd retired.

Movements of Generals.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Aug. 12.

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN is expected here to-night.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS arrived here to-day.

The National Teacher's Association—Preparations for the Coming Anniversary.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Such arrangements have been made for the coming anniversary of the National Teacher's Association, next Wednesday, at Harrisburg, Penn., as give promise of one of the largest and most useful educational meetings ever held in the country.

The following routes have promised a reduction of fares: The Pennsylvania Central; Philadelphia and Erie; Northern Central; Pennsylvania, Bellefontaine Railroad line; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; New-Jersey Central; Allentown line; Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad; and the Troy and New-York Steamboat Company, and most of the New-England line railroads.

No Tidings of the Great Eastern.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 9,
VIA NORTH SYDNEY, Friday, Aug. 11.

At this hour, 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, a thick fog prevails.

The *Royalist* returned from Galatea, forty mile down the bay, this evening.

The *Royalist* reports: "No signs of the *Great Eastern*."

THE WANT OF OUR NAVY.

The Dock-yards of England and France Compared with the Navy-yards of America.

AN IRON SHIP-BUILDING YARD NEEDED.

What Has Been and what Should Be Done.

Every now and again we have from some quarter a burst of eloquence, boasting over the immense naval and marine resources of the United States, with round assertions that our noble country surpasses the world in means and facilities for constructing a navy. England is no longer mistress of the seas, say these wiseacres, her still youthful progeny is outstripping her; and it is considered sufficient to point to the thousands of vessels in our late navy, and the amount of work so well done by them in blockading our long coast, to establish any assertion that may be made. But let us look at the truth. It is well to have a good opinion of ourselves, but in a close rivalry it is not well to have too poor an opinion of our antagonists. We propose now to glance at the provisions England and France, the only Powers that can pretend to rival us, have made for building and maintaining a navy, and to compare them with our own.

ENGLAND

for centuries the undoubted mistress of the seas, learned in the long years her commanders made every sea famous with their victories, to provide the most ample means for constructing and repairing her immense fleet, as well as yards and docks for keeping it in safety when not in actual service. There are seven of these yards situated at the following places:

1. Deptford on the Thames, containing an acre of thirty-eight acres, with a wharfage of 1,700 feet; five building slips, two dry docks and a wet dock.

2. Woolwich on the Thames, are of six acres; river front 840 feet. The yard contains eight building slips, three dry docks and two large wet basins. The foundries, factories and machine shops of this place are immense and well stocked.

3. Chatham, on the River Medway. Its surface is ninety-five acres, and wharfage 5,000 feet—nearly one mile. There are four dry docks and ten building slips, and, as at Woolwich, the ropewalks, storehouses and other appurtenances of this yard are both very large and filled to the brim. There is an island, called the Island of St. Mary's, adjoining the yard, belonging to the Admiralty, and which can at any time be converted into a dock-yard. This island covers 284 acres.

4. Sheerness, situated at the confluence of the Medway and the Thames, has an area of fifty-seven acres, one building slip and five dry docks; a wet basin covering three and a half acres, sufficient to contain ten of the largest structures in the navy.

5. Portsmouth, in the Channel, is the most complete of British dock-yards, and the most unsafe as well. It covers an area of 115 acres and has a water front of 3,900 feet, seven building slips, nine dry docks, two wet basins covering in the aggregate about four acres, a pier 660 feet long, together with the necessary storehouses and workshops, comprise its working facilities.

6. Plymouth, also in the Channel, contains ninety-two acres, with a wharf 3,500 feet long. Here are six building slips, five dry docks, a wet basin of about two acres area, a canal, or slip, from which transports can discharge or take in cargo, and five piers projecting into the river. Close by the yard, the Admiralty have a steam factory, with a water front of 1,300 feet, a wet basin of about five acres extent, besides another under construction about as large, and three dry docks.

7. Pembroke, at Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the Atlantic in South Wales, has a surface of 77 acres, a water line of 2,356 feet, one dry dock, and 14 building slips. This is one of the chief building yards in the Kingdom.

These are the regular yards of the British Government used in peace and war. They have also establishments at Deal and Yarmouth, used only in time of war, and where vessels can be constructed and repaired. They have also an establishment at Gibraltar and at Malta, in the Mediterranean, where there are dry docks and facilities for repairing the Mediterranean and other squadrons. But while the English yards are so numerous, large and well appointed, the

FRENCH NAVY-YARDS

are of even greater size and cost, and more elaborate construction.

1. Cherbourg is an entirely artificial port, being formed at great expense by the erection of an immense breakwater. After the breakwater was completed, fifty-three years were consumed in erecting the inner works and forming the numerous wet basins and dry docks. There are three of these wet basins, having an area of thirteen acres together. There are seven dry docks and twelve building slips. The yard and all its works are faced with enormous stones, and the whole together probably forms the most extensive engineering work in the world. The cost of the yard was $40,000,000 in a country where labor is very cheap. The defences of the place cost $20,000,000 more. The whole space covered by the yard is 256 acres.

2. Toulon is the next in importance to Cherbourg. It covers 240 acres, with nine dry docks and 16 building slips. There are three wet basins, but not so large as those of Cherbourg.

3. Brest extends on each side of the river for three miles. It has a surface of 131 acres, with 11 building slips and six dry-docks.

4. L'Orient is situated on the Bay of Biscay, occupying a point of land between two rivers, and thus secures a large water front. It covers about 200 acres, has 16 building slips and two immense dry-docks.

5. Rochefort has an area of 300 acres lying on both sides of the river, and has 17 building slips and three dry-docks.

6. Indret is situated on the Loise, but of its capacities very little is known. It is an establishment for making steam machinery for the French navy, and for building iron vessels. It is an immense establishment, but is so carefully watched by the authorities, and prying foreigners excluded, that very little is known about it.

Having now examined the vast preparations of England and France for the exigencies of their naval services, let us see what the condition of

AMERICAN NAVY-YARDS

is. There are six of them on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific. But of those on the Atlantic side, two—one at Norfolk the other at Pensacola—were destroyed by the rebels. The particulars of these yards are as follows:

1. Portsmouth, N. H., has an area of 63 acres, but nearly five acres must be filled in before the land can be used. The yard is situated on an island, and has a water front of about 1,000 feet. It has one floating dry-dock and three building slips.

2. Charlestown, near Boston, Mass., covers 80 acres of ground, but 16 acres of this are marsh, and must be filled in. The water frontage that is of any value is only about 600 feet. The yard has one stone dry dock and two building slips.

3. Brooklyn, N. Y., covers a surface of 80 acres of available ground and 40 acres of marsh that can be filled in—120 acres in all. There is at present an available water frontage of 1,200 feet, one stone dry dock and two building slips.

4. Philadelphia yard has only 15 acres surface, and one acre of this must be filled in to be available. The yard has one floating dry dock, two building slips and a water front of about 600 feet.

5. Washington yard has an area of 42 acres, two acres of which is marsh. There is a useful water frontage of 900 feet and two building slips. The yard has no dry dock.

6. Norfolk, and

7. Pensacola yards were destroyed by the rebels, and at present no work of any importance is done at either of them.

8. Mare Island, on the Pacific, is yet unfinished, and is used only as a place of temporary repair.

THE TOTAL

of British dock-yards enumerated in this article is 9 yards, containing 1,000 acres of ground, 50 building slips and 34 dry docks. The French have six imperial yards, covering 1,129 acres, and comprising 75 building slips and 26 dry docks. The United States have seven Navy-yards, of which the five now in use contain 218 acres, 12 building slips and four dry docks. Great Britain has in her government yards 24,196 feet, or over 4½ miles. France has between 10 and 12 miles of water front, and the United States 4,300 feet, or four-fifths of a mile. There is no reason why our yards should not be improved. The wet basins of European dock-yards, rendered necessary by the excessive range of tide there are not needed here, and thus a large part of the cost of such establishments is unnecessary here.

Such is the "brilliant record" of our navy-yards. Contrast New-York, our largest yard, with Cherbourg, which the French meant to be their finest station, but which must now be virtually abandoned. The immense facilities of the French yard more than equal all our navy-yards together. So do those of Brest, Toulon and even L'Orient and Rochefort. So do those of Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, in England. Talk of our "immense facilities!" The same energy that has been shown by the commanders and master workmen of our navy-yards during the late war would make any one of either the English or French yards surpass the whole amount of work done in all our yards. If any one thinks that the undoubted success of our navy during the war just past, with its thousands of miles of coast, guarded by a navy created in six weeks, proves our assertion to be untrue, an inspection of the method in which that navy was obtained, and its character, will convince him otherwise. By innumerable shifts the Secretary of the Navy in three weeks after the opening of hostilities procured enough vessels to hold the coast until blockade-running grew to such proportions. With the exception of five or six, they were merchant-built craft, unsuited to naval service, and had our enemy been a naval Power, they would have been almost worthless. Ferry-boats, tugs, North River steamers, with a few ocean and coastwise steamers, were impressed into a service for which they were not fitted, and with a few alterations were armed, and, hastening down the coast, did good service off the ports, or patrolling the intricate sea-passages of the Southern States. To accomplish so much as they did, required unremitting attention and unusual toil from their commanders. The praise we hear so lavishly bestowed upon the vessels of our navy should rather be given to the men who made a ferry-boat do the work of a corvette, and a sloop-of-war the work of a frigate. Six months ago nearly seven hundred vessels were on our navy list. Where are they now? Sale after sale has disposed of them till probably there are not four hundred left, or will not be when the auctions are all over. The truth is, we were engaged in a war that did not show us our fatal weakness in having no navy. Had we been fighting with England, what would our ferry-boats have done pitted against her navy-built men-of-war? England has a permanent navy of about 1,200 vessels, and though many of them are old, they are nearly all built in government yards. Our own navy, converted from merchant vessels, is so poor, that now that the pressure is past we must get rid of a large proportion of it.

THE FATAL ERROR

in our case was the stupidity of the universal peace party which existed before the war, and did not believe in learning war any more or making any preparation to do so. Either the pressure of this class, or an unfortunate desire of successive administrations to decrease, or appear to decrease, the cost of government; or else, what is perhaps more likely, the influence of the traitors who held exclusive control of our public affairs for years before the war—from some one or all of these causes Congress was induced to deny, a few years ago, a small appropriation which had been annually made for the purpose of stocking our yards with timber for seasoning, and gradually adding to our facilities. Had this been kept up, though shamefully inadequate to the needs of a great naval service, our navy-yards would have been in much better condition than they were at the commencement of the war. But the allowance, small as it was, was stopped, and the yards ran to neglect.

THE WANTS OF THE SERVICE

are two. First, the construction of a yard and works for the construction of iron vessels, of which our government has never built one. We have every facility of competent officers, skilled mechanics, and abundant supplies of material. Secretary WELLES has been urging this subject upon Congress for two years. Philadelphia offered to give a site for the establishment, because she wanted to get the immense amount of carting such a yard would need. She offered League Island, in the Delaware; but a board of officers who looked into the matter decided in favor of New-London, Conn., instead. Both places ought to be secured; New-London for the iron-working shops, and League Island for the Philadelphia Navy-yard, which at present is too much cramped.

THE NEXT GREAT WANT

of the service is the careful inspection of all our navy-yards, with a view to rearrangement on comprehensive and thorough plans. To tell the truth, our yards are, for the most part, badly planned. The Brooklyn yard, with 120 acres all told, has one dry dock, two building slips and 1,200 feet of wharf front. Compare it with Deptford, the smallest of British yards, which, with 38 acres extent, has two dry docks, one of them double, so as to contain two ships at once, five building slips and 1,700 feet of wharf. Besides these it has a wet basin covering more than an acre. Compare it again, our largest and most complete yard with Plymouth, the best appointed yard in England. The want of our yards is not more space, (except at Philadelphia,) so much as it is better arrangement, and that they should have at once. The subject is an important one, and should be handled by competent officers.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE

are both in trouble about their principal dock-yards—Plymouth and Cherbourg. England has planned and begun fortifications for the defence of Plymouth, which are to cost $20,000,000. But the yard is situated so near the channel that our monitor *Dictator* or any of the other monitors, for that matter, could steam under the shore batteries, calmly receive their shot, and plant her 15-inch shell in the docks, ship-houses and machine shops of the yard. Cherbourg is in precisely the same predicament. The harbor is an artificial one, formed by the construction of a breakwater, and is one of the finest pieces of engineering skill in the world. So very fine, in fact, that it cost $40,000,000 to construct all the works at the station. But the officers of the yard frankly acknowledged to our emissary sent over by our Navy Department, that a few iron-clads could easily destroy the whole place. The French as a consequence no longer add to the works of Cherbourg. They bend their efforts to perfecting Brest, Toulon and Indret. But the English, with John Bull obstinacy, work away at Plymouth all the while, confessing that when it is done it will be unsafe in war.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Without the aid of private establishments our navy would have made a very poor show in our late war. England and France, in addition to their immense public works, have the vast resources of their private ship yards, which in one case are as great as our own, and in the other case much greater, to draw upon. The French Government, are empowered by law to seize private establishments in time of war, and either work them by their own employes, or else have government work done by the private owners. England, it has been calculated could turn out war vessels at the rate of one a day, indefinitely, of all sizes in the proper proportions for a navy. Hard pressed as we have been, we have not turned out one in a week.

OUR EXPLANATION OF TERMS

used in this article may be useful to the uninitiated. "Wet basins" are excavations in the earth communicating with the water. They are used in England and France where the tide rises from 20 to 30 feet. At high-tide the gate is opened, vessels floated in or out, and at the turn of the tide the gate is shut again, holding the water in the dock 20 or 30 feet above the outside level, until the return of high water. The whole operation is precisely that of locking canal-boats. "Dry-docks" are excavations communicating with the water into which ships are floated, the gate shut, and the water pumped out, when the vessel is left high and dry, ready for repairs. "Building-slips" are shallow excavations, dug with a slant towards the water. They are frequently covered with houses, and in them ships are constructed.

ENTOMOLOGY.—The Entomological Society of Philadelphia have issued a circular as to the management of that institution heretofore, and the funds now required to place it on a substantial and permanent basis. It appears that the lamented Dr. THOS. B. WILSON, late President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, had given $5,000 to the general fund of the Entomological Society, and $5,000 more in trust toward the publication of its reports. These papers have been issued with the utmost economy—the members of the publication committee themselves performing without charge most of the labor of composition and press-work. The Society is located in a two-story building, erected for and devoted to its purposes and uses, at No. 518 South Thirteenth-street, Philadelphia. The library, now including over 1,500 volumes on entomology, and a cabinet of over 50,000 specimens of insects, is well provided for in works on entomological subjects; "and here again the active interest and great liberality of the late Dr. WILSON is particularly observable, for it is to his assistance that its completeness—making it second to none in the United States in the number of valuable works on our particular department of science—is owing."

Dr. WILSON had intended himself to supply whatever deficiency there might be in meeting the annual cost of the Society's publications, but his death has deprived the committee of that resource, and they are now seeking to obtain donations toward this object from those disposed to encourage entomological investigations. A circular on the subject may be obtained by addressing the President, J. R. B. BLAND, at the Society's office as above, or E. T. CRESSON, Chairman of the Publication Committee. There are also committees in New-York and Boston who will receive subscriptions.

—The Orleans *Republican* says that on Wednesday last, B. M. ANTHONY, of Medina, one of the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund in this county, was arrested at the instance of his bondsmen for defaulting, and committed to jail. Mr. ANTHONY, it is said, admits the appropriation to his own uses of $3,500 of the funds entrusted to his keeping.

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction—Address by Gov. Andrew.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, August 10, 1865.

The Institute this afternoon listened to an interesting exercise in recitation in Physiology, accompanied by linear representation on the black-board. At 8 o'clock in the evening the hall was filled in the galleries as well as on the floor, from which the seats had been removed to give standing room, and for promenade and social intercourse, when the first formal exercises had been concluded. About 200 children of the public schools occupied seats in the gallery, and gave great pleasure to the institute and its friends by their excellent music.

GOV. ANDREW'S ADDRESS.

The principal attraction, probably, this evening was the presence of His Excellency, Gov. ANDREW, who spoke substantially as follows, having been introduced, in very flattering terms, by the President:

I am sure, Sir, at this hour in the evening, and in a house so crowded as this, upon a sultry night, there can be no one, even if he were ten times as worthy as the very flattering introduction you have made of my humble self, would cause this audience to suppose him to be, who ought to venture upon the temerity of detaining you long. And I do not propose to say more than just so much, as one ought to say, for the purpose of expressing a cordial sympathy with the purposes of this institute, and my earnest and hearty good will toward it and its members, with my most fervent wishes for its future prosperity.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, and the institute, upon the exceedingly interesting circumstances under which this meeting has been held, not the least of which may be considered the attractions of this most charming and beautiful city, full of all the appliances and all the instrumentalities of learning, which makes it the fit temple and abode of all good educational institutions, and which I should think might, year after year, attract you to its walls.

I am not, Mr. President and friends, in any sense an educator or teacher. I have no claim upon the profession. I must continue to be, as I am now, its debtor. But if it were possible, by any humble word of mine, to say anything which might help to elevate in the judgment of the people, that profession to which you belong, to give it greater dignity and power as one of the civilizing and humanizing influences of the country, I should feel a thousand times repaid for any exertion it might cost me.

The truth is, friends, I seem myself to have seen, during these last few years, that while we were engaged in all the works and ways of war, made necessary by the tremendous civil strife into which we were providentially cast, it was our duty, if we would preserve intact our institutions of liberty, if we would maintain our civilization, and make our country worth the saving, make it grand and growing in the peaceful future, as it proved to be in the warlike present, we must devote ourselves, with the same energy, to the maintenance of our institutions of learning with which we devoted ourselves to the rescue of our country from the arms of the rebellion.

It was not enough and it is not enough now, that we should hold on to what we had and that we should disseminate the acquired and garnered learning to the higher schools; it is not enough that we should maintain the standard of our district and high schools throughout New-England. New-England has a work to do, if I may so say in such a connection, which is aggressive, an aggressive, missionary work for the country, or else she fails utterly of her high vocation. With her population of about three and a quarter millions settled together compactly, the richest and most powerful in all the means, both of head and heart and of external wealth; connected with circumstances, too, which give emphasis to these powers, New-England contains the most powerful three and a quarter millions of people under the sun. And the long future of our country demands the use of the peculiar powers which it is the gift of New-England to wield.

Let me illustrate. Col. LINCOLN, who marched from Massachusetts as the Lieut.-Col. of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of infantry, but being wounded in an engagement in the Valley of the Shenandoah, returned home, in stating to me some of the experiences of the regiment, said that when he marched from Massachusetts with a regiment of more than a thousand men, there were but twelve men on the rolls who did not sign their names in legible signatures with their own hands. All of these twelve men, if living, can read and write both, having accomplished the task of acquiring thus much of a rudimentary and elementary education in the field and camp, under the instruction of their officers. Two of those officers carried about with them their Latin grammars and other books for the purpose of continuing their preparation for college; and one of those men, having his ambition fired by what he saw, began, in the field and under arms to fit himself for college. (Applause.)

When we captured the headquarters and took a crack Virginia regiment in the Valley, we found the men who could write the exceptional men.

Now, friends, we have the broad fields and savannas of the South, the population at present there, with the influx of the wild—industrious, but yet wild—and semi-educated elements of foreign immigration, who will be attracted by all the hopes, and prospects, and ambitions of a new country delivered from slavery and baptized into freedom—all this country, all these people lie before the educated mind of New-England, as a territory to be possessed, and influenced by enlightened ideas. Now, I say this among ourselves, in what may be called a family gathering of the teachers of New-England, not in any vaunting spirit of self-assertion, but with an impressive idea of what belongs to us. It is no merit of yours or mine, or of the people of New-England, by which they ought to count themselves more worthy or more prized in the eye of God; for in his good providence He has permitted to us these instrumentalities of development at home, and of carrying forward the cause of our country in the largest way elsewhere. But since it has come to pass that here are this trained and educated people, with all its means of influence, the burden and privilege both of duty and of hope is laid upon us, and woe be to us if we fail to act. And I am sure that unless the most thoroughly trained portion of New-England mind do this—I mean those who have given themselves to ideas in a large and liberal way, who have rested themselves on foundations as broad and deep as the great philosophy which underlies this great work of education—we shall fail, fail perhaps not utterly, but relatively and painfully, to say the least. I mean just this, that if we trust the lead of this great and tremendous hour, when the work of statesmanship is greater, more peremptory and commanding and difficult than ever were the works and duties of war, even in the most difficult hours of the rebellion, if we trust the lead to the unaided eye and arm of those men who are recognized as the political leaders of the country, of any sect or party whatsoever, we doom ourselves to a necessary failure. We are living in an hour when there are no precedents, and no traditions by which politicians can be guided, when they will fail us if we attempt to follow them. There is nothing which can be followed but that to which our fathers trusted when they launched themselves out upon the open sea of Providence, led by the eye of faith, and sustained by the providence of God.

Now, therefore, my friends of this Institute of Instruction, without the expectation of being able to say any thing by any mere words of mine which would either add wisdom or ornamentation to this interesting and important meeting, I accepted your invitation to come because I desire, as an official of the people and the magistracy of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to lay upon this altar any gift, however humble, and to add the testimony of the Commonwealth in behalf of the work in which you are engaged. I think I can speak for our people that we are substantially united in promoting this work of the highest education. Not merely the dissemination of what is already known, not merely sowing broadcast the seeds of rudimentary and elementary knowledge, but pursuing in the loftiest ways the highest tasks. It will be an incident of which our people will be forever proud, and which you will be happy to learn, that at this moment, under the auspices of the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, Prof. AGASSIZ is now prosecuting a tour of scientific exploration throughout South America, beginning at Brazil and attended and supported by a scientific staff more numerous and powerful than royalty ever sent forth, with *carte blanche* as to the expenditures of the expedition, aided mainly in that material way by the munificence of an enlightened citizen of Boston, with whom coöperates, in the spirit of the most enlightened science, as well as statesmanship, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, whose correspondence with Prof. AGASSIS seems so much in the spirit of everything else connected with this grand effort as almost to apologize for his being an emperor.

Throughout the war I have observed that almost all the colleges have prospered pecuniarily to an extent unparalleled before, and it is delightful to know that the distinguished university in this city has in its treasury the largest unexpended fund devoted to its uses for the purpose of extending its boundaries and deepening its foundations that it ever had since the founding of the college. This is only an illustration of what exists elsewhere. I think I know that the pecuniary condition of our colleges in New-England is very much like the pecuniary condition of Yale College. If there is anything of an impersonal and superficial character which should encourage you to every exertion and lead you to believe that you can rely upon the material as well as the moral support of the people, this is a circumstance more powerful than anything else, when you reflect that those treasures have been poured into the lap of learning, while the people have bled at every pore to maintain the war. The blessing of Almighty God seems to have been shed with richest profusion upon the people of New-England. They have been blessed even by the very necessity which has compelled them to put forth these almost superhuman exertions. To be sure, the blood of her sons has been shed upon almost every battle-field of the South, from the Atlantic shore to the Rio Grande, from the Ohio down to the Gulf, on every stream and in every bay and gulf where the thunders of FARRAGUT and PORTER and DUPONT and DAVIS have shaken the sea; from every mountain height like that where HOOKER rained down the thunders and remonstrances of the skies; from every valley where the dead have fallen like the sheaves of wheat in the autumn harvest, and where have come up the blades of grass from soil fertilized by the blood of your own brothers and sons. But the testimony of their blood is written on high; the testimony of their heroic lives will last while the history or the memory of man shall live. They have gone to the skies embalmed with the tears of millions yet to be; they have been wafted on high with the blessings and prayers of grateful millions that have sustained them at the fireside and the altar at home. They have sown the wayside seed of truth, furrowing the ground with their sabres, and moistening it and nourishing it with their blood. See to it that you follow these brave and heroic boys, and that what they began, you shall continue down to the last hour of recorded time, in the spirit of their heroic lives and the maintaining of their principles—the principles of universal liberty, of spotless truth, of dauntless patriotism, for which they died.

After a brief address by Mr. SARMIENTO, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic, the institute spent the remainder of the evening in social intercourse, closing by singing the tune "America."

The attendance at this meeting of the institute has been large, and the meetings of great interest.

THE COLLEGES.

Commencement at Middleburgh College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

Several circumstances transpire to render the sixty-fifth anniversary of Middleburgh College one of unusual interest to its friends and alumni. Dr. LABAREE, its efficient and laborious president for twenty-five years, to whom the college owes a judicious management of its finances, an increase of its endowment and library, the endowment of its beautiful grounds and the erection of its new and handsome Starr Hall, who has made it honored abroad and prosperous at home, presides over its commencement festival for the last time, and retires from the presidential office.

A new president is to be chosen, and new professorships and professors are to be discussed. Further, and perhaps final, agitation of the question whether the University of Vermont and the college can find any basis for a union, may take place. There is rejoicing over the nearly complete restoration of the new hall that was burnt last December, and, lastly, the graduating class is one of good repute in this vicinity.

In this vicinity, I say, for it must be known that the college, to a peculiar and remarkable degree, is an object of interest to the community in which it is situated. For miles and miles around the inhabitants flock to its public exercises, and as for the town itself, it may be said to prepare everything for commencement, to date everything from commencement, to build, repair, beautify, paint and paper for commencement—in short to bring forth its yearly blossom of stir and display at this season. Middlebury is a staid, rambling old town, gathered around some fine falls in Otter Creek, and lying in the beautiful valley of that river, half way between Rutland and Burlington. It commands a splendid view of the Green Mountains, five miles to the east of the grey Adirondacks, thirty miles across Lake Champlain to the west. The college buildings are four in number, three of them built of handsome gray limestone upon a fine elevation which commands the country for miles around. They are situated in a large park containing some fifteen hundred trees and shrubs, and other parks are scattered through the wide-spreading town.

The weather is bright and breezy, the dust just laid by showers, and the town is already full of visitors. By Wednesday it will be overflowing. Yesterday afternoon, the large and handsome Congregational Church was filled to listen to the Baccalaureate discourse by President LABAREE. This discourse was an elaborate and exceedingly interesting review of the history of the college during the twenty-five years of the speaker's administration—a period remarkable for the vicissitudes through which the institution has passed. The text chosen was Isaiah xxi., 11, 12: "Watchman, what of the night?" The watchman said: "The morning cometh." After a brief reference to the figurative meaning of the text, the speaker proceeded to apply the question and answer to the condition of the college. He passed in review the state of things at its foundation. It was never properly endowed. At its incorporation in 1800, the whole worth of its lands, buildings, library and scientific apparatus was not over $5,000. Hope was its corner-stone, the intelligence and appreciation of the surrounding people its endowment. Although the University of Vermont, established two or three years later at Burlington, was endowed by the State, Middlebury College continued to take the lead for many years. The latter was always noted for its religious spirit, its strict adherence to Calvinistic doctrines, and its frequent revivals. On the other hand, the University began to excite fears by the liberal religious opinions of its first President and Professors. They were more than suspected of being tinctured with Unitarianism. Moreover, the University became the expounder of a new philosophy, intuitive philosophy of the Coleridgian school, which the college rejected for older and more orthodox teachings. But in 1836, the two institutions became decided antagonists on religious grounds, and the opinion of the public in regard to them was reversed. In that year, the noted evangelist, Rev. Mr. BURCHARD, made his appearance in Vermont, and by questionable means produced an intense religious excitement. The college became identified with the movement, and pursued a course which its wiser friends deplored. The university, on the other hand, took a decided stand against the evangelist and his erratic ways, and came to be regarded as the champion of order. Middlebury lost public confidence, and in 1839, its troubles increased by the resignation of its President, Dr. BATES, who had presided over it for twenty-one years, and whose errors of administration, except his action in the religious movement spoken of, had been few and unimportant. At this time there was a general change by death and resignation of the college officers, and the students decreased from one hundred and sixty to one-fourth that number. The resources of the college were equal to only about one-half of its expenses. The college had hitherto had a good name, especially among the religious community, and the new President determined to struggle hard and beg stoutly. But it soon appeared that many old friends had become alienated, and matters went on from bad to worse until they culminated in 1847. In the Fall of that year, two instructors died, two resigned, and the Faculty consisted of the President and one Professor. An epidemic prevailed among the students and several died. Many hastily came to the conclusion that it was time for Middlebury to fold her robe about her and lie down to her long rest. Not so thought President LABAREE, and early in the following year the Faculty was reconstructed and a sum of $35,000 secured. Soon after, in 1850, the college held its semi-centennial celebration, old friends and alumni flocked back to it, new interest was awakened, and the college found itself in 1861 in a good condition, with a new large hall full of students. The war came and nearly one-half the students entered the army. Forty undergraduates have been in the service, only three of whom, Bennett, Crane and Williamson, lost their lives. In December, 1864, the college suffered a further loss by the burning of Starr Hall.

The speaker then proceeded to affirm that morning had now come to the college. The ravages of fire were repaired. Peace in the land would bring back the usual number of students. New funds are sure to be secured. He declared in strong terms against any centralizing of the educational powers of the State. We wanted no union of colleges. Middlebury would keep herself free from entangling alliances. What had she done to be told she must lose her identity? Out of nearly 1,100 graduates she had furnished three times as many ministers as the University, 30 of whom were missionaries. She had furnished 18 presidents and 60 professors of colleges, besides governors, senators, jurists, and men of letters. Like the State in which she is situated, she points to deeds not size.

The address to the graduating class was short and affectionate. Of the 30 original members of the class 15 remain to graduate. Four have died, HAWKINS, CONCKEY and FLINT, by disease, and NEWTON in battle near Coal Harbor. Eight of the class have seen service in the army and navy. In sending the class forth from her, the college again reminded them of the four principles she had sought to inculcate—govern yourselves; be men; love your race; fear God.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

The weather is superbly bright and cool. The church was crowded this morning to listen to GEORGE THOMPSON'S address before the Philomethesian Society. This renowned orator has passed the meridian of his power, and is in feeble health, but he retains his old fluency and fervor of language, and at times displays some of his old ability.

In the afternoon the Philadelphian Society was addressed by Rev. EZRA E. ADAMS, D.D., of Philadelphia. His subject was, "True Christian Manhood," which he treated with considerable eloquence.

The speaking this evening for the Parkerian prizes displayed, as it always does, the fine oratory for which Middlebury students have long been noted. The easy, natural, graceful and effective style of nearly every speaker was very noticeable. The Freshmen and Sophomores delivered declamations, the Junior's original orations. Of the Freshmen, C. H. ROWLY, of Middlebury, received the first prize, and W. T. HYDE, of Paulet, the second; of the Sophomores, J. M. SLADE, Jr., of Middlebury, the first, N. D. YALE, of Middlebury, the second; of the Juniors, J. S. GRINNELL, of Massena, New-York, the first, A. B. SHEPHARD, of Lawrenceville, New-York, the second. Not a man hesitated or was prompted during the whole performance.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

A long procession of students and alumni marched from the college to the church, where the commencement exercises began at 10 o'clock A. M. The weather was perfect and the crowd great. Upon the stage the doctors of divinity were unusually numerous, among the better known of whom were Dr. POST, of St. Louis; Dr. CHICKERING, of Boston; Dr. SPRING and Dr. OWEN, of New-York; and Dr. ADAMS, of Philadelphia. President LABAREE offered the prayer, and the Mendelssohn Quintette Club furnished the music. The order of literary exercises was as follows:

Oratorio Salutatoria—George Zalmon Erwin, Madrid, N. Y.
Oration—The Characteristic of Modern Writing; Edmund Nichols Dorrence, Middlebury, Vt.
Oration—The Religious Mirage of the Day; Ezekiel Webster Dimond, Concord, N. H.
Historical Oration—Historic Literature of Greece; John Gilbert McIntyre, Massena, N. Y.
Oration—Elements of Reform; Evarts Bradford Kent, Ripton, Vt.
Oration—Civilization, a Progress from the Simple to the Complex; George Lyman Nims, Sullivan, N. H.
Scientific Oration—Is Animal Instinct In Kind Human Understanding? Warren Corbin Wood, Wilmington, Ill.
Poem—Universal Harmony; Marquis de la Collister, Sullivan, N. H.
Oration—The Permanency of our Republic; Henry Harris Shaw, Peacham, Vt.
Oration—State Sovereignty; William Allen Tewksbury, Newbury, Vt.
Oration—Biography versus History; Charles Axtell Vorce, Crown Point, N. Y.
Oration—The Critics of the Puritans; Juba Howe Vorce, Crown Point, N. Y.
Philosophical Oration—Philosophy the Natural Result of Human Reason; William Allen Jenney, New-York City.
Oration—The Cause of our Reverence for the Classics; John Atkins Wilbur, Lawrence, N. Y.
Valedictory Oration—The War on our National Letters; David Judson Newland, Lawrenceville, N. Y.
Master's Oration—Richard Sill Holmes.

Mr. ERWIN delivered his salutatory in lively Latin and in good style. The undergraduates keenly relished his witty allusions. Mr. NEWLAND'S valedictory was given in a fine way, and caused visible emotion in President LABAREE, for whom he expressed, in behalf of the class, strong esteem and affection. The honorary orations were all highly creditable. The order of these orations, based upon scholarship, is as follows: Valedictory, philosophical, salutatorial, historical, scientific. As a whole, the exercises displayed an amount of mature thought, faithful investigation, and oratorical culture seldom excelled on like occasions. The class is unusually advanced in age, and has a large proportion of strong minds. Not a single case of prompting occurred.

The degree of B.A. was conferred upon the graduating class in course, and upon Mr. W. D. BRENNAN not in course. The degree of M.A. was conferred in course upon E. A. HAZELTINE, R. S. HOLMES, N. F. RIDER, C. C. SMITH, G. H. SWEET, A. F. WALKER, E. L. KNAPP, and E. GERRY; and not in course upon HENRY WALKER, CHARLES G. MEAD, — HOBBS, and — BERMAN. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. HENRY TAILOR, of Scotland, and Rev. ISAAC N. SPRAGUE, of Caldwell, N. J. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. JAS. BARRETT, of Woodstock, Vt., and upon Hon. JOHN M. PARKER, of the New-York Supreme Bench.

Commencement concert in Middlebury, always one of the chief events of the week, was delightful, of course, for the Mendelssohn's, assisted by Miss HOUSTON, of Boston, were the musicians. The programme was much the same as at Burlington last week, with the substitution of the andante of BETHOVEN'S fifth symphony for SCHUBERT'S quartette in D minor. I understand that the Mendelssohn's consider Miss HOUSTON the finest singer in New-England, and I am inclined to subscribe to their opinion. Pecuniarily the concert was a wonderful success. The church will seat some 1,200 persons, and was packed to overflowing at 50 cent tickets, and 75 cents for reserved seats.

After the concert, President and Mrs. LABAREE held their customary elegant levée. Their large rooms were profusely decorated with choice and splendid flowers and thronged with students and their friends, citizens of the town and strangers, who came to pay their parting respects to the courtly president and his lady, to meet one another and to discuss cake and lemonade.

THURSDAY, August 10.

The crowd has thinned out and those who remain have devoted themselves to the alumni festivities of to-day with comfort and pleasure. The Hon. C. T. HURLBURD, of Brasher Falls, N. Y., delivered an address this forenoon before the alumni, taking for his theme, DANIEL WEBSTER. He sketched the biography and analyzed the character of his subject with considerable elaboration and eloquence. The poet of the day failed to make his appearance, and the alumni proceeded from the church to the Addison House to enjoy the customary dinner. The ladies attended this dinner, and it is always made a delightful affair. Eloquent toasts were eloquently responded to by President LABAREE, Prof. G. N. BOARDMAN, Dr. POST, Dr. ADAMS, Brig.-Gen. ALVORD, Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, and others. The graduating class of this year would be less than human if they failed to be proud of the compliments showered upon them at every turn. Mr. THOMPSON declared that at the various commencements which he had attended, he had never seen their performances surpassed.

Thus closes this college festival, which has been one of rare interest and pleasure. Dr. POST, of St. Louis, has been compelled to decline to accept the presidency of the college, from the failure of his eyesight, and Dr. LABAREE will remain the nominal head of the institution, although excused from class-room duties, until a new President shall be chosen. He will continue to have charge of the finances, which he has always managed with such signal success. A new fund of $60,000 is secured to the college by subscription.

A new professorship of Latin has been established, and SOLON ALBEE, once a tutor here, elected to fill it. Two of the young alumni of Middlebury have just been invited to important chairs in other institutions,—CHAS. MEAD to the chair of Hebrew in Andover Theological Seminary, and JAMES PIERCE to the assistant chair of the same language in Auburn Theological Seminary.

Probably the incoming Freshman class will number about twenty. The class of 1835 held their first reunion yesterday, at which ten of the twenty-seven living members were present. To this class belonged Prof. ROBBINS, and it originally numbered thirty-four men, of whom eighteen became clergymen. Each of the ten men present had sent one son to the army.

SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH.

A Picturesque Report by Himself.

We recently published Gen. SHERMAN'S account of the campaigns at the West resulting in the capture of Vicksburgh, as given in a speech at St. Louis. At the same time he revealed some of the particulars of his grand march to the sea and through the Carolinas, which portion of his remarks has just appeared in print. We give them as a valuable and interesting contribution to the history of the war:

"As the Spring came Gen. GRANT and I met at Nashville and talked the matter over, and we agreed that I should take all the armies that I could make out of the Western armies and fight JOE JOHNSTON, go where he might, while he took the more ungracious task—the command of the old Army of the Potomac. [Laughter.] We agreed upon the time at which we should be ready, and we were ready almost at the same time, and moved upon the common enemy nearly simultaneously, although a thousand miles apart. The history of that is so well known that I need not tell it. GRANT struggled at Petersburgh and I at Atlanta, and for a time things looked dark, as though at last we had come to a dead stand-still. But it was not so bad as that. As long as there is a will there is a way, and there was a will there, and that will pointed towards Jonesborough and took Atlanta. [Loud cheers.] You cannot attain great success in war without great risks. I admit we violated many of the old established rules of war by cutting loose from our base and exposing sixty thousand lives. But when a thing has got to be done, it has got to be done. [Laughter and cheers.] I had faith in the army I commanded, and that faith was well founded. But there was the old story exemplified. We had the elephant, and it troubled us to know what to do with that elephant; and again we had to put our wits together, and we concluded to kill the elephant. [Laughter.] We did not like to do it. I come now to a piece of military history which has been more discussed than any other. I contended at first, when we took Vicksburgh, that we had gained a point which the Southern Confederacy, as belligerents—so recognized by ourselves and the world—were bound to regard by all the rules of civilized warfare, and they should have surrendered, and allowed us to have restored Federal power in the land. But they did not. I claim also that when we took Atlanta, that they were bound by every rule of civilized warfare to surrender their cause. It was then

TEXAS.

Able and Eloquent Address by Gov. Hamilton.

PLAIN TALK ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes the following report of a characteristic and able speech delivered in that place on the 20th ult., by Gov. HAMILTON:

The reporter says that his opening remarks were inaudable from the buzz of conversation. When that had subsided, he said that it had been several years since he had been permitted to address his fellow-citizens of Houston, in Harris County. More history had been enacted during that time than in all the previous years of the United States. Following the same line of remarks as in his Galveston speech, he said in substance that Texas had less excuse for rebellion against the United States than any other State. The United States found her a "famishing babe in the wilderness," and nursed and cherished the "foundling," giving it vitality and strength under the benign influences of the Constitution, and the protecting segis of its flag.

The flag waves over us now. She had never wronged the State, or any citizen of the State, in any particular. If any man in this audience thinks he has ever been wronged by the government, let him get up here and proclaim it. So it was with all the other States, and all their individual citizens. History would pronounce the rebellion as the most unprovoked, "naked and unadorned conspiracy ever heard of against the best government ever moulded by the hand of man." But it was said it was not the government that was charged with the wrong to the South, but the majority of the people of the North. That party, Gov. HAMILTON said, had elected a President according to the forms, and without any violation of the principles of the constitution.

The people of the South forgot that the fathers of the constitution never made any provision for the separation of the States. No government on earth, monarchical or aristocratic, or republican, had ever made provision for suicide. Attempts at suicide were always punished. Why recur to these things now, it may be asked? Because we shall never realize our present position or our future duties until the people of Texas understand and acknowledge that they engaged in a most unnatural rebellion against a government that never wronged them. You forget that the claim of the right of secession, on the part of a State, gives the correlative claim to the government of the right to "kick" any State out of the Union.

Has the whole government no right equal to the right of any one of the States? "What fool will deny it?" Suppose the government had exercised such a right to any one of the States. The whole world would have cried "shame" upon such inhuman conduct. Yet your political leaders claimed the right, and you swallowed the doctrine. A convention in Galveston, in 1860, "declared themselves the grandest set of fools the world ever saw," put it upon record, and proclaimed it to the world. They declared that Texas, on entering the Union, had surrendered none of her attributes of sovereignty!

She was once independent, and had the right to regulate commerce, raise and support armies, and coin money, "provided she had any metal out of which to coin it." But she parted with all this when she became a member of the Union. "Yet these fools, for I know no better term," taught these doctrines, and the people swallowed them, and swore by them. But it was also said by some that whether we are right or wrong, "we are mad any how." "If the people of the North have not wronged us, they will do it. We have made them rich. If we withdraw from them, grass will grow in the streets of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Their ships will float with their dead upon their decks, toward shore—prepared to receive them. The South will enjoy unexampled prosperity." Have you enjoyed this promised prosperity?

The crowd before me look contented, but I feel assured that it is not because of the success of the Confederate States. You were asked, in the name of past and present prosperity, and of the promises of the future, not to act rashly. The institution of slavery was made the pretext for your course. You were afraid of the natural antagonism between free and slave labor—that one would eat out the other. That was true; the fear was well founded. One of the greatest of the Secessionists in the convention, or Congress, at Montgomery—evidently meaning Mr. YANCEY—acknowledged this to be the true view of his party. He said he was ashamed of any man who would base the course of the South upon any wrongs inflicted by the North.

"We have no quarrel with them. We quarrel with the principles of democratic government. We want a strong government. The men who vote in the North are laboring men, as well as capitalists. We want capital to control not only the labor, but also the government, so that the power 'shall be in the head and in the heels.' If we continue in connection with the North, their principles will gradually pervade the South, and upset our whole system."

These were the principles of the Southern leaders. The people were not told the truth. They said to you, come and vote—vote as you please—but remember the "ready rope and the convenient limb." Vote openly—you shall not fold your ticket.

Who denies all this! Many valiant gentlemen hereabouts promised to collect all the blood that would be shed in a lady's thimble. All they shed could be so collected. Some of them are here to-day, who still have the audacity to advise you as to whom you may trust. But I shall never make such a mistake in my recommendations—nor advise you to trust them. Remember all they have said and predicted, and how all their predictions have been falsified. They have lied to you from beginning to end. It may be said that all this is not conciliatory. I am done conciliating men who are at heart rebels to their government. The man who, after the experience of the last four years, does not admit that his course has been criminal, is an unconquered rebel. He is joined to his idols—waste no time upon him.

The war did ensue. Many of you honestly thought the South was right and would succeed. Many of the North believed that the people of the South were really actuated by a sense of wrong. But they soon found that they did not intend to live with the North at all. They wanted a stronger government. They said the United States Government is a rope of sand. We have sundered it already. I said at the time it will in the end prove "strong enough for common use." You have not yet divided the old flag. Bnt no concession would satisfy you. You would have separation and war. You would have it and you got it.

The North, you said, did not love slavery. They had a constitutional right not to love it. You seemed to think God had employed the last twenty-five years of eternity in perfecting this institution. You would not allow free thought and speech. Slavery was too sensitive. You did murder men and maltreat tender women. You would not even allow a man to be silent. If he attempted it, you made him run round and hunt up his neighbors to prove his soundness. Talk to me about a free man, with the right of free speech and conscience! The meanest dog in the community could bring you before a vigilance community.

Thank God, if the war did no other good, it has secured liberty of conscience. You never dreamed that if you were whipped, you would lose the beloved institution. You told the United States, when they offered to treat with you for peace: Go your way; we will have nothing to do with you. The Richmond papers said that not only the Confederate States, but all the slave States, must be allowed to separate unconditionally. Then we will treat with the United States, "holding our noses in the meantime."

The late President, in the kindest feelings, offered peace. You heaped every vile epithet upon him, and taught your children to abuse him. Did your papers recommend consideration of his terms? They did not dare. Mere echoes of despotism, they called Mr. LINCOLN "an old fool," and told him to come on and try his strength if he wished. They even invited me, the much abused JACK HAMILTON, to come and enforce the President's proclamation, and I am here to night in response to the invitation, though delayed by circumstances I could not control.

After using every other means to restore the Union, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, in conformity with the constitutional authority to suppress insurrection. Mr. LINCOLN would not suffer the Union to be destroyed without availing himself of every means to save it. Slavery challenged the government to mortal combat, and one or the other had to go down. How many have told you of the wrongs inflicted upon you by this cruel war! How many lies have been told you by those who minister in holy things! They shall yet be known; their names shall hang on high, who prostituted their holy calling to political purposes, and insulted Deity himself by proclaiming that infamous falsehood, "This cruel war was waged upon us." You sent your ragamuffins to seize the public property at San Antonio. The mint was seized at New-Orleans. You were in arms, and yet the President had called out no troops. It was boasted that your troops would soon occupy Washington City. At last Mr. LINCOLN accepted the issue, and said, "Slavery shall die, by the grace of God. The world said amen, and I believe God approved.

The President advised with me as to the good effect of the proclamation, which some doubted, unless enforced by armies. I said your armies will make it effectual. Slaves escaping to your lines heretofore have been sent back to their masters; but now wherever the armies go, they will break the institution down. I told him foreign intervention was threatened, but no foreign nation dare to interfere in behalf of slavery after the promulgation of his proclamation. Recognition, after this, never would have come, though the South had waited ten years.

Some think the proclamation only a military order, and that slavery can be revived after the resumption of civil rule. This is folly. To say nothing about the constitutional argument, it is the law of war that a Commanding-General has the right to destroy the property upon which his antagonist depends, and thus break him down. You claimed that slaves were property, and only property, and the President had the right to destroy any of your property, especially slavery, which was the cause of the war. [A voice—"Do you proclaim that the slaves are free?"] I do! They are free by the majesty of the law and government, through the voice of the martyred President, and will forever be defended in their freedom. The man who now opposes it is more guilty than the man who at first favored the rebellion.

Gov. HAMILTON here addressed the vast negro throng. They were required to remain on the plantations of their former masters for the good of the country and their own, to gather the present crops. But at the beginning of another year they could make their own arrangements, without hindrance, supported by the law and government, and work for those who pay the highest. Your enemies say you will not work, that you will steal, &c. They have lied in everything they have predicted; let this be the last lie proved upon them. You who are sore upon the subject, must remember that the government could do no less than it has done. You may go down to your graves believing that slavery was right. It is dead—let us bury it out of sight.

It is hard to convince a man that it is better to work than to have another to work for him. What will become of the negro, do you ask? Tell me what will become of the white man and I will answer. If we do our duty to the negro, he will live and prosper. He is inferior, you say; it is our duty then to elevate him. Some would drag angels down rather than lift others up. Your former slaves cannot be forced upon your society, nor upon your table; nor can you force yourself upon his. Conduct and character will prove which is the better man. "I am willing to take my chances with the black man," and if he has a better moral character than I have, or better moral conduct, his claim to be the best man is just.

Now some pro-slavery man will go off and say "this man HAMILTON is in favor of social equality between the whites and the negroes;" which will be a lie, for I said every man may do as he pleases on the subject. Are you mad with the negro? For what? Had he anything to do with this trouble? Nothing whatever. All that has been done in this country will have to be accounted for some day. The midnight conclaves for murder will be known, and the names hung on high. You charged that LINCOLN would take your lands and divide them among the negroes, and you did not believe a word of it. But every negro believed in his heart, from the moment of LINCOLN'S election, that he would some day be free. You said servile insurrection would be stirred up. How have the negroes behaved during the whole war? Never was there among a people so situated, and having such hopes, such order, such good behavior, such God-like patience. What do you say to it? [to the negroes: "true, true," they cried.] Make the best of the condition of things. Will you go to the black man with your superior intelligence, and talk as one Christian to another, or will you strive to have your predictions of him fulfilled? The black man has enough to attend to to let the question of voting alone for the present. Dream not of gradual emancipation—graduating what does not exist. Until your State recognizes this, her Congressmen and Senators will never be admitted. "But we must control the labor of the negro." How control it? "Well, he won't work." Well, the laws suppress vagrancy, and we shall take up and punish both white man and negro equally for it. They will be treated precisely alike.

It is painful to tear you from the idol of slavery. It is like drawing a "cat by the tail." But it has "gone glimmering." "But we want a law to make the negroes fulfill their contracts." Well, pass any law on the subject you please, so it acts equally on both white and black men, and treats them both alike. Rid yourselves of the idea of treating the negro differently from the white man in any particular. The action of any convention which compels a negro to do what a white man is not compelled to do, will not be received. Can you expect better things?

You have been told by your journals and leaders that if you were conquered you would be the most abject people, and the most thoroughly ruined, upon earth—that your property would be taken, your families mistreated, &c. The conqueror is here to-night, the representative of the government which has conquered the rebellion. How has he deported himself? Has he demanded the delivery, upon bended knee, of the keys of your city, or had your chief citizens dragged at his chariot wheels? Has any man's life been taken? Misrepresentations, deliberate falsehoods have led you to believe these things. No man suffered for opinion's sake in the loyal States. But with you no man dared to say "this is a military despotism." Many of your wives and daughters found homes in New-York, while you were fighting here. They were not driven out. You did not so treat the wives and daughters of your enemies. I mention these things that you may understand the magnanimity of the United States. The President does not desire to humiliate you, and you know it; otherwise he would not have sent me here to grant amnesty to all, except a few, who will receive it also if meritorious.

If your minds are not fixed "in the eternal rut of falsehood" you will be just to the President. If you refuse to restore civil government on the plan proposed, a government will be established for you, whether you like it or not. Every effort of my life will be devoted to the restoration of the State to the Union. I invite your help. If, then, you have done with me, remember this is all I demand. You have been spared and blest in comparison with other States, especially South Carolina. You will live to thank God that slavery does not exist. I thank God for it now. It made you arrogant to all the world, and it was rightly taken away. We can now talk about all our institutions without danger of being hung. What very fools your leaders were to say the United States would not struggle for life. We shall now be stronger than ever.

Love is not the only motive to loyalty—force must also be used. Some will yet say you are ruined. If you do as much to build up the country as you have done to pull it down, you will flourish. Let those who minister in high and holy places cease to persecute those who differed from them, and learn the sentiment uttered in the hearing of the waiting shepherds, "On earth peace, good will among men." Let all exercise Christian forbearance, and we shall see the progress of republican freedom, the United States leading in the grand march of the nationalities toward the perfectibility of mankind.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation.

HOW J. MINOR BOTTS CONSTRUES IT.

Mr. JOHN R. WOODS sends the following letter to the Richmond *Republic* for publication:

AUBURN, NEAR BRANDY STATION, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of July 30, asking for my interpretation of the proclamation of President JOHNSON, of the 29th of May, 1865, has been received, and I avail myself of the first leisure moment to answer it.

I think it clear that the oath of amnesty and pardon is, by that proclamation, offered to all, with the exception of the fourteen different classes of persons enumerated, and from them the benefits of the amnesty oath are withheld until a special pardon is obtained; and this pardon, as I understand it, when obtained, only remits the penalties that have been incurred by those who have endeavored to overthrow the Government, without conferring any political privileges whatever, which are controlled in some instances by the enactments of the United States Congress, and in others by the provisions of State Constitutions and State laws, (as in this State,) neither of which are or can be disturbed by the pardon of the President.

In reference to the thirteenth section, which reads: "All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose property is over $20,000."

This clause seems to be less understood than any of the exceptions contained in the proclamation; and there are very many making application for pardon who are not at all embraced in the exceptions.

Union and loyal men throughout the war, persons of advanced age, and others who have had no participation in the rebellion, either voluntarily or involuntarily, all seem to think that because their taxable property exceeds $20,000 that it is necessarily liable to confiscation unless a pardon is obtained from the President, and by their numerous applications are not only unnecessarily increasing the labors of the President, Attorney-General, and other officials in Washington, but are throwing away their own means and time, and making a harvest for the lawyers who are engaged in that branch of business.

It is manifest that this thirteenth clause is susceptible of no such construction. To those who have not "voluntarily participated in the rebellion" this clause has no application whatever, no matter what amount of taxable property they may own; and whether they have voluntarily participated or not, is a matter that must be best known to themselves, for there may be other modes of voluntary participation than that of actually bearing arms against the United States; in other words, there were other means to be employed for the overthrow of the government than by bearing arms, for the worst of the secessionists were generally those who were the last and the least willing to take up arms. These contributed all their means and energies, some by investment in Confederate stocks for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, others by running the blockade and other "*bomb-proof*" occupations, as they were called—all for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. All this I should call voluntary participation in the rebellion.

But you ask particularly whether detailed farmers, in my opinion, would come under the class of excepted cases; to which I should answer, not necessarily. I know myself of a number of cases in which the most loyal men in the State became detailed farmers only for the purpose of avoiding military duty in the field, and of obviating the necessity for taking up arms against the United States authorities; and yet a detailed farmer might have done many things that would subject him to the exception; therefore I think each particular case would have to stand upon its own merits, as no general or universal rule could be applied.

Every man best knows his own motives, and knows whether he did what he could, whether in one capacity or another, to aid the rebellion, and upon his own conscience must rest the necessity for an application for pardon. If he is conscious of having done nothing voluntarily to aid the rebellion, then I should say it would be quite time enough to ask for a pardon when steps were taken against him for the confiscation of his property; and in the meantime to save his time and money for better purposes than that of enriching lawyers and paid agents. I am, respectfully and very truly, yours, JOHN M. BOTTS.

Legality of the Conspiracy Trial.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

From the Washington Republican.

The Attorney-General, Hon. JAMES SPEED, has, in compliance with a request of the President, prepared an "opinion" upon the legality of the trial by a military tribunal of the parties charged with the offence of having assassinated the late President of the United States.

We have received a proof copy of this able document, but its great length prevents us from laying it before our readers entire this evening. We can only find room for a brief abstract. Starting with the proposition that "at the time of the assassination a civil war was flagrant; the City of Washington was defended by fortifications regularly and constantly manned; the principle police force of the city was by Federal soldiers; the public offices and property in the city were all guarded by soldiers, and the President's house was or should have been under the guard of soldiers." Mr. SPEED proceeds to show that by the constitution the law of nations is made a part of the law of the land; that wars must be conducted according to the laws of nations; that especially in a civil war, under these laws of war, public enemies are most properly tried by military tribunals. Under these circumstances he says:

A bushwhacker, a jayhawker, a bandit, a war rebel, an assassin, being public enemies, may be tried, condemned and executed as offenders against the laws of war. The soldier that would fail to try a spy or a bandit after his capture, would be as derelict in duty as if he were to fail to capture; he is as much bound to try and to execute, if guilty, as he is to arrest; the same law that makes it his duty to pursue and kill or capture, makes it his duty to try according to the usages of war. The judge of a civil court is not more strongly bound under the Constitution and the laws to try a criminal than is the military to try an offender against the laws of war.

The fact that the civil courts are open does not affect the right of the military tribunal to hold a prisoner and to try. The civil courts have no more right to prevent the military, in time of war, from trying an offender against the laws of war than they have a right to interfere with and prevent a battle. A battle may be lawfully fought in the very view and presence of a court; so a spy, a bandit, or other offender against the law of war may be tried, and tried lawfully, when and where the civil courts are open and transacting the usual business.

After a careful review of all the questions bearing on the matter, the Attorney-General comes to the following conclusion, viz.: That if the persons who are charged with the assassination of the President committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did—and whether they did or did not is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried—they not only can, but ought to be tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be as palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in a civil court to convict a man of murder who had, in time of war, killed another in battle.

The Late Convention of Colored Men.

ADDRESS TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO CONGRESS.

The following is the address adopted by the convention of colored people lately in session at Alexandria, Va.:

We, the undersigned members of a convention of the colored citizens of the State of Virginia, would respectfully represent that, although we have been held as slaves, and denied all recognition as a constituent of your nationality for almost the entire period of the duration of your government, and that by your permission we have been denied either home or country, and deprived of the dearest rights of human nature; yet when you and our immediate opposers met in deadly conflict upon the field of battle—the one to destroy, and the other to save your government and nationality, we, with scarce an exception, in our inmost souls espoused your cause, and watched, and prayed, and waited, and labored for your success.

In spite of repeated discouragements, we continued to flock to your lines, giving valuable information, guiding your scouting parties and your minor expeditions, digging in your trenches, driving your teams, and in every way lightening the labors of your soldiers; concealing and aiding your soldiers who were escaping from the prison pens of a barbarous foe, and, when reluctantly permitted, we rallied by myriads under your banner, and by the heroism illustrated at Fort Wagner, Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend and before Petersburgh and Richmond, we demonstrated our capacity to understand the ideas of the contest, and our worthiness to stand side by side with the bravest in fighting it out.

When the contest waxed long, and the result hung doubtfully, you appealed to us for help, and how well we answered is written in the rosters of the two hundred colored troops now enrolled in your service; and as to our undying devotion to your cause, let the uniform acclamation of escaped prisoners, "Whenever we saw a black face, we felt sure of a friend," answer.

Well, the war is over, the rebellion is "put down," and we are declared, free! Four-fifths of our enemies are paroled or amnestied, and the other fifth are being pardoned, and the President has, in his efforts at the reconstruction of the civil government of the States, late in rebellion, left us entirely at the mercy of these subjugated but unconverted rebels, in everything save the privilege of bringing us, our wives and little ones, to the auction block. He has, so far as we can understand the tendency and bearing of his action in the case, remitted us for all our civil rights, to men, a majority of whom regard our devotions to your cause and flag as that which decided the contest against them! This we regard as destructive of all we hold dear, and in the name of God, of justice, of humanity, of good faith, of truth and righteousness, we do most solemnly and earnestly protest. Men and brethren, in the hour of your peril you called upon us, and despite all time-honored interpretation of constitutional obligations, we came at your call and you are saved; and now we beg, we pray, we entreat you not to desert us in this the hour of our peril!

We know these men—know them well—and we assure you that, with the majority of them, loyalty is only "lip deep," and that their professions of loyalty are used as a cover to the cherished design of getting restored to their former relations with the Federal Government, and then, by all sorts of "unfriendly legislation," to render the freedom you have given us more intolerable than the slavery they intended for us.

We warn you in time that our only safety is in keeping them under Governors of the military persuasion until you have amended the Federal Constitution that it will prohibit the States from making any distinction between citizens on account of race or color. In one word, the only salvation for us besides the military power of the government, is in the possession of the ballot. Give us this, and we will protect ourselves. No class of men relatively as numerous as we were ever oppressed when armed with the ballot. But, 'tis said we are ignorant. Admit it. Yet who denies we know a traitor from a loyal man, a gentleman from a rowdy, a friend from an enemy. The twelve thousand colored votes of the State of New-York sent Gov. SEYMOUR home and REUBEN E. FENTON to Albany. Did not they know whom to vote for?

If all the colored men of that great State could have voted in 1862, HORATIO SEYMOUR would never have left his home, and the brave, noble and chivalrous WADSWORTH would have kept the honor of his State untarnished through those two dark and memorable years. How many colored men voted for MCCLELLAN? How many failed to vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and could every colored man in the land have voted, what countless thousands would have been added to the majorities of the latter? All we ask is an equal chance with the white traitors varnished and japanned with the oath of amnesty. Can you deny us this, and still keep faith with us? "But," say some, "the blacks will be overreached by the superior knowledge and cunning of the whites." Trust us for that. We will never be deceived a second time. "But," they continue, "the planters and landowners will have them in their power, and dictate the way their votes shall be cast." We did not know before that we were to be left to the tender mercies of these landed rebels for employment. Verily, we thought the Freedmen's Bureau was organized and clothed with power to protect us from this very thing, by compelling those for whom we labored to pay us, whether they liked our political opinions or not! In addition, there is something said about assigning freedmen and refugees forty acres of land each, and a chance for pre-emption and purchase when it is confiscated or sold for taxes. The noble and gallant soldier at the head of that bureau said the other day to one of his subordinates, "If you find a man working the freedmen as slaves, set off his house, garden and yard, take possession of his land, and set the freedmen at work upon it yourself."

Have the employers of white voters always controlled their votes! Let the history of elections answer. But some of our friends fear we might vote with our former masters. What if we did? Whose business is it? If they legislated according to the old ideas, we would never do it a second time, and if they legislated according to the new ideas, we would vote for them again. Is it against us that we are known to possess a high regard for *gentlemen*—that like to be with them—that we prefer them to the rude, the vulgar, and the unworthy—(other things being equal)—that we would not vote for traitors, nor drunkards, nor rowdies, nor at the dictation of mitred priest nor rich rumseller? Can the mass of the white voters say as much? Is any one more skeptical now as to our capacity to use well the ballot, than almost all of you were two years ago as to our ability to use the bayonet? And yet how soon were those doubts swept into oblivion, and we affirm that the same course in regard to the ballot—trying it—will be followed by the same result. Only give us the chance, and we promise you, before God and mankind, that, by patient industry, by wise economy, by prudence and uprightness, by intense loyalty, by unremitting zeal in the cause of learning, of culture and intelligence, we will justify and vindicate before heaven and earth the wisdom of your course, and will demonstrate that the *right* way is the *safe* way.

In view of the late occurrences, can any of you doubt for a moment our fate, if left to the Legislatures and Governors of these restored States?

Look at Gov. PEIRPOINT, of this State—elected by men of unconditional loyalty, and by all supposed to be loyal to freedom and equal rights. Before he is in Richmond a month, he gives completely over to the "Virginia element," deserting his former friends, and calls together the Legislature for the purpose of reenfranchising the rebels of Virginia, and coolly tells them they have nothing to do with negro suffrage! Behold the potency of wine and fine dinners!

When the United States Court set at Norfolk, and the Grand Jury indicted fifty-seven of the leading traitors of Virginia, the District-Attorney, through some strange chicanery, kept twenty of them off the list. He doubtless has his reward in the promise of their votes and influence to place him in Congress.

These are the men who have been regarded as our friends, and if they do such things, what may we expect from those whom you regard as our enemies?

We are "sheep in the midst of wolves," and nothing but the military arm of the government prevents us and all the truly loyal white men from being driven from the land of our birth. Do not, then, we beseech you, give to one of these "wayward sisters" the rights they abandoned and forfeited when they rebelled, until you have secured our rights by the aforementioned amendment to the constitution.

Let your action in our behalf be thus clear and emphatic, and our respected President, who, we feel confident, desires only to know your will, to act in harmony therewith, will give you his most earnest and cordial coöperation; and the Southern States, through your enlightened and just legislation, will speedily award us our rights. Thus not only will the arms of the rebellion be surrendered, but the ideas also.

The issue is too momentous, the stake is too incalculably great, to admit of delay or quibbles about the constitutionality of the thing.

Good faith, honor, gratitude, justice and right, are the elements of law that are higher than all constitutions or statutes of men's—exaulting; and you have only in your omnipotence to say "let it be done," and it will be done.

It is this quibbling and compromising that have ground us to powder in the past, and plunged you into the vortex of civil war; and you by the Living God to deliver us from a repetition of this grinding process, and your children from the recurrence of your late calamities.

Trusting that you will not be deaf to the appeal herein made, nor unmindful of the warnings which the malignity of the rebels are constantly giving you, and that you will rise to the height of being just for the sake of justice, we remain yours for our flag, our country, and humanity.

Buried Alive.

RESCUE OF FOUR MINERS FROM A HORRIBLE SITUATION.

The Mahoning (Ohio) papers contain the particulars of the rescue of four men, named JOHN TURRILL, THOMAS BOWEN, JACOB MILLER and THOMAS MILLER, who were imprisoned in a coal mine at that place by water which poured into it during a flood on Saturday, the 21st ult. It was found that an immense volume of water had poured down the slope, but from the fact that two of the men were known to be in the highest part of the mine, it was hoped that they were still alive. On Saturday the work was begun of drilling a hole through the rock, a distance of fifty-six feet, to the place where TURRILL and BOWEN were supposed to be. Great crowds of anxious people congregated from the neighboring country. On Sunday noon the shaft reached the interior of the mine, but there were no signs of the men until Monday, when a voice called up the shaft, "Who's there?" It was found that TURRILL and BOWEN were alive, but knew nothing of their two comrades. Conversation could be easily carried on with them, and pieces of food and small bottles of brandy were lowered through the narrow aperture. They stated that as soon as they saw the flood coming they endeavored to join their companions, but were unable to do so, the water coming up to their necks in that part of the mine. They heard distinctly the sound of drilling on Saturday, and mined through a column to reach the place where the drill came through. Such quantities of water came through the drill-hole that they corked it up, fearing that it would drown them, but on Monday, the flow of water ceasing, they made themselves known. On Tuesday evening the water had lowered rapidly, but there was no news of the missing men, and attempts to reach the place where they were supposed to be failed. We copy the remainder of the story of the rescue from the Mahoning *Courier* of the 2d inst.:

"On Wednesday evening, about 4½ o'clock, the water being deemed sufficiently low in the mine, it was entered by several miners, who made their way, through water almost up to their necks, to the room where the two men, TURRILL and BOWEN, were, at the drill-hole. They were then conducted to the mouth of the pit, and one of them was strong enough to walk out alone. Attention was then turned to the brothers MILLER, and several attempts were made to reach them, but without success. It was the prevailing opinion that they were dead, and this led some who had been working faithfully to give up hopes of their recovery alive, and, consequently, efforts in behalf of the unfortunate men began to abate. However about 11 o'clock an engine, with several cars, arrived from Youngstown, and a couple of railroad men, Mr. JAMES MURRAY, foreman of the railroad yard, and the conductor of the Hubbard Branch Railroad, Mr. H. BURNET, resolved on finding them, dead or alive. In company with a lad as guide, who, when the flood came, was driving a mule team, cut the traces, and escaped with them, they entered, and were soon making their way, neck-deep in water, dragging a small boat, made for the purpose, after them. Their progress was slow, but in time they reached a very narrow place through which they must pass. The two men found they could not carry, alone, the unfortunate MILLERS through this place without assistance. Returning to the surface, they received reinforcements, but on reaching the same place it looked so dismal all but two backed out. Again more men were called to their assistance, this time with better success. Ropes had been provided, and one man taking one end of it, took the lead, the others following at the distance of two or three yards, in single file. In this way they reached the room where the men were supposed to be, and were rejoiced to hear the barking of a dog that was known to be with them. The men were found alive in a sitting posture, the water up to their waists, almost completely benumbed, and scarcely able to speak. Afraid to expose them too suddenly to the fresh air, they were placed in the boat, taken to a higher room, wrapped in blankets, and retained there about an hour, when they were brought out, after being in that terrible room five days and six nights. It was now daybreak, nearly 4 o'clock, and the men being cared for, the excited company left for home. How the men kept themselves alive was learned as soon as they sufficiently recovered to speak. It appears that the men who were first released got through their work and started to come out, but, surprised to soon find themselves in water, continued, suspecting something went wrong; they waded till they could see the water almost touch the roof, and here they turned to go back. The room where the MILLERS were working was low, the water rushing in compelled them to retreat, but, before so doing, they made an effort to escape. At this time the four men were approaching at right-angles, could hear each other wading in the water, and interchanged a few words. Finding all retreat cut off, each party retired higher up, each supposing the others were dead. The MILLERS went to the room where they were found, the water rising even there within about three inches of the roof, compelling them to throw their heads back to keep their faces out of water. Their position will be understood when we state that the ceiling was but four and a half feet from the floor. Both men slept alternately, and waked the other by vigorous shaking, until the water fell sufficiently to allow them to sit down. The men are now fast recovering, and some of them are able by this time to resume their business."

The Russo-American Telegraph.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 11.

Col. CHARLES S. BULKLEY, Lieut.-Col. WM. B. HYDE, and the subordinate officers of the COLLINS' Overland Telegraph, leave this port to-morrow for operations "in the field," The party take their departure on the bark *Golden Gate* and the propeller *John T. Wright*, both of which vessels have been purchased, altered and fitted up especially for the purposes of this expedition The *Wright* has had her upper or hurricane deck taken off, a new house built on deck, reaching from near amidship to within about ten feet of the stern. New spars have been supplied and alterations made in the sailing gear, which it is thought will increase her speed under sail, and render her more easily manageable. The *Golden Gate* has been fitted up as a vessel-of-war, with officers' quarters, ward and mess rooms, and all those arrangements usually found in such vessels. She carries six small guns, 12-pounders, with an armament of small arms and cutlasses. The party will proceed to Victoria on business connected with the enterprise. This having been transacted, they will proceed from thence to Plover Bay, near Behring's Straits, which is intended as a port of supply or base of operations. While en route, Sitka will be visited, and Dr. FISHER and party, who have been sojourning in that country for some months past, collecting information for future assistance to the expedition, will be taken on board. On the upward trip, parties will be left ashore at intervals on the coast to push their way directly inland, and if possible join the party who are proceeding across the country from New Westminster

One party will be landed at the mouth of the Kwichpak, and another at the mouth of the Anydyr River, to prospect the country between the two rivers, and eventually meet at Behring's Straits. Through these means, and in connection with the fleet, which will be engaged in taking soundings so far as practicable, making a coast survey, it is the intention to have a thorough survey of the country, which will furnish more definite and reliable information than any heretofore published. For the purpose of more thoroughly exploring the coast indentations and rivers, the expedition is provided with a small light-draft steamer. It is the intention of the explorers to carry on their inland explorations in the Winter time, at which season travel is much better, and can be easily performed with snow-shoes, or with sledges drawn by dogs, the customary mode of traveling in that country. During the Winter months, also, the lakes which abound in that country are frozen over, and the progress of travelers is not impeded by swollen streams and broad lakes, as is the case during the Summer months. The expedition will comprise a land force of about 1,500 men in all, and a coöperating fleet of five vessels, viz.: the bark *Palmetto*, which sailed from Nanaimo for Plover Bay with coal some days since; the *Milton Badger*, now at Nanaimo loading; the bark *Clara Bell*, now en route from New-York to Sitka direct; the bark *Golden Gate* and steamer *J. T. Wright*, now in this harbor. All the vessels are armed for protection from the Indians. The *Palmetto* carries 2 guns; the *Golden Gate*, 6; the *Wright*, 2; the *Milton Badger*, 2; and the *Clara Bell*, 2. The latter has as freight the cable intended to be laid across Bherings Straits, the small steamer aforementioned for navigating the inland waters and other apparatus for the use of the expedition. The expedition goes out well armed and equipped, and under the most favorable auspices. Considering this expedition in its resources and means at hand, it is probable that great things will be accomplished. In the expedition all the sciences are represented, and it is probable that new developments will be brought to light, each new specimens and species discovered, and the cause of science benefitted far beyond the mere construction of the telegraph line. The work is now commenced in good earnest, and will undoubtedly be pushed forward as rapidly as energy, ability and muscle, backed by the necessary capital can be used for its accomplishment. The officers of the expedition have adopted a uniform, neat and simple and very similar to the regulation uniform of the United States Army. Their former headquarters in the Custom House have been vacated and the sentry who formerly sainted each officer of the great expedition as he passed will now have a respite from his labors.

THE TELEGRAPH IN THE SOUTH.—Before the war the telegraph, in mercantile operations, had almost entirely superseded those laconic business epistles which commenced: "Yours of such a date has come to hand. Contents noted," &c.

During the war the numbers of its patrons, outside of the military, materially diminished, and since the occupation of Richmond, many have supposed that it was closed to all except the military authorities. Such, however, is not the case, as the public has every facility afforded them for communicating with the chief cities of the Union. We append a list of the rates charged from this city to the points annexed:

From Richmond to Petersburgh, first ten words 40 cents; additional words, 3 cents. Richmond to Washington, first ten words, 50 cents; additional words, 5 cents. Richmond to Baltimore, first ten words, 75 cents: additional words, 7 cents. Richmond to Philadelphia, first ten words, 95 cents; additional words, 8 cents. Richmond to New-York, first ten words, $1 20; additional words, 10 cents. Richmond to Boston, first ten words, $1 80; additional words, 14 cents. Richmond to Charleston, S. C., first ten words, $1 50; additional words, 11 cents. Richmond to Augusta, first ten words, $1 50; additional words, 11 cents. Richmond to Mobile, first ten words, $3; additional words, $0 cents. Richmond to Savannah, first ten words, $1 75; additional words, 12 cents. Richmond to New-Orleans, first ten words, $3; additional words, 90 cents.—*Richmond Whig.*

ALABAMA.

Suggestions from Gov. Parsons Regarding Procuring a Pardon.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25, 1865.

For the purpose of enabling those who desire to apply for pardon to do so with as little delay as possible, they will do well to notice the following points in their applications:

1. Are you under arrest? If so, by what authority, and with what offence are you charged?

2. Did you order the taking of Fort Morgan or Mt. Vernon Arsenal, or aid in taking, or advise the taking of either of them?

3. Have you served on any "vigilance committee" during the war, before which persons charged with disloyalty to the Confederate States have been examined or tried? If so, when and where, and how often? What person or persons were tried or examined by you? What sentence was passed or decision made in each case? When, where and by whom was it carried into execution?

4. Has any person been shot or hung, by your order, for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, by what authority did you give that order? Who have been executed by virtue of such order? When and and where was it done? State all the facts you rely on to justify such action on your part.

5. Have you shot or hung, or aided in shooting or hanging, any person for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, when, where, or how many? State all the facts and circumstances you rely on so justify this action on your part.

6. Have you ordered, or been engaged in hunting any one with dogs, who was disloyal to the Confederate States, or supposed to be? If so, when, where, and how many? State all the facts you rely on to justify this action.

7. Were you in favor of the so-called ordinance of secession at the time it was passed, on the 11th day of January, 1861?

8. No one is bound to criminate himself. Therefore the applicant can exercise his own pleasure in this behalf as to any one of the foregoing interrogatories, except the first.

9. The following must be answered in addition to such other facts as the applicant may be advised or thinks proper to state:

10. Will yo ube a peaceable and loyal citizen in the future?

11. Have any proceedings been instituted against your property under the Confiscation Act?

12. Is any property belonging to you in the possession of the United States authorities as abandoned property or otherwise? LEWIS E. PARSONS, Provisional Governor of Alabama.

Gen. Cameron and Pennsylvania.

Gen. CAMERON was serenaded in Philadelphia on Thursday evening. In his speech acknowledging the compliment, he said:

"We are too much in the habit of allowing small men, in this great State of ours, to regulate our affairs. Instead of squabbling about little offices, men's minds should be turned to the great resources of the commonwealth. We have minerals enough to employ ten times the population of our State, and, connected with them, enterprises sufficient to occupy us all, and all who may come among us. Our railroad system, just now completed, reaches almost every portion of our State. We have opened up in our oil the most remarkable discovery that the world has yet known—a new and prolific source of wealth. Let the gentlemen turn their attention to developing our coal, our iron, our timber and our oil, so that every man among us may enjoy his part of these great blessings, with which God has endowed our glorious commonwealth, and then their constituents and their fellow-citizens everywhere will have reason to thank them. In this way they can best discharge the great duties they have undertaken to perform. [Applause, and cries of "That's so."]

The last time I spoke to you here was in favor of the lamented LINCOLN. It was by the exertions of the people of Philadelphia, more than any other portion of the State, that he received the vote of Pennsylvania. He has fallen. He lives in the heart of his country, and while we remember him with affection, we are proud to know that he has a successor to whom we can turn with no less assurance of safety.

President JOHNSON has, perhaps, the most difficult task ever devolved upon the Chief Magistrate of any nation. It will be your duty, gentlemen, as well as mine, to aid him by your encouragement, and confidence in his good intentions [applause] and his signal ability. We may all have our theories of conciliating the men who have been in rebellion, and of restoring the States to the Federal Government; but we should remember that Mr. JOHNSON is in a position where he has all the facts before him better than we have, and we should not embarrass him by thrusting our theories upon him, but rather wait until he shall have developed a policy, the result of his mature reflection, and then give it our earnest and patriotic support."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS

We learn from Washington that the counties of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac, are rapidly recovering from the waste and ravage of the war. Long exiled refugees are returning to their abandoned homes, and the social element is beginning to resume its wholesome and restraining influence over all sections. Many of those who are returning are settlers from the Northern States, who were driven away at the commencement of the war. They will aid materially in the spread of Union sentiments in the State.

The Worcester *Spy* prints a genuine curiosity, in a doctor's bill, dated no longer ago than 1830. The price of a visit in those days was 15 cents, but when the conscientious physician took one ride to see several patients, he divided the price among them, so that the most frequent item in the bill is "to part visit, 8c." The total of the bill, which is for constant attendance and medicine for a period of eight months, the visits averaging as often as once a week, is less than $5.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* states that a story was circulated in that city on Wednesday, that two girls had been found tied, hand and foot, with their throats cut, and their bodies taken to the City Hall. The latter place was literally besieged at noon and evening by the operatives in the mills, particularly the girls, who insisted on seeing the bodies, greatly to the annoyance of the authorities, who in vain protested that the whole story was a hoax.

Col. J. S. MOSBY left Alexandria on Thursday evening for his home in Warrenton, there to remain until further orders of the War Department. Such was the excited feeling against him on the part of citizens and soldiers that his life was in danger while he remained in Alexandria, several persons whom he had deeply wronged during the war, having armed themselves to kill him.

The Railroad Commissioners will next week investigate the causes of the recent railroad accident between Norwich and New-London. The Hartford papers censure the railroad company and say there was an attempt to conceal the facts from the public.

RICHARD TUCKER, of Westbrook, Conn., was stabbed twice in the breast by CHARLES ROYCE, of Saybrook, during an affray at the latter place, on Wednesday. ROYCE fled, but has been arrested and bound over for trial. TUCKER'S wounds are considered dangerous.

A cow is to be exhibited at the New-England Fair, to be held at Concord, N. H., Sept. 5, which the owner says he has refused $500 for. He offers to bet $500 that she will give more milk and produce more butter than any other cow in the United States.

Nearly 200,000 bushels of last year's potatoes have been shipped from Bangor, many at as low a price as 25 cents a bushel, and large quantities yet remain on hand. The new crop promises to be immense, and new potatoes are selling for 75 cents a bushel.

The propeller *Meteor*, the boat that recently ran down the *Pewabic* on Lake Huron, took fire on Friday evening, in the St. Mary Ship Canal Basin, and was scuttled and sunk in twelve feet of water. No lives were lost. The passengers lost all their effects.

A great manufacturing enterprise is in progress on the Farmington River, above Collinsville, Conn., by damning the forks of which the first water-power in New-England will be developed, the Holyoke dam alone excepted.

President JOHNSON yesterday granted special pardons, under the provisions of the Amnesty Proclamation, to B. F. MCDONOUGH, of Texas, and GEORGE W. MORDECAI and W. J. HAWKINS, of North Carolina.

Bowdoin College has had in the government service over 200 of its 1,100 living graduates, and more than fifty who were in college but did not graduate. Of the whole number, forty-four were killed or died in the service.

A photograph has been taken at New-Haven of the Yale College crew, who won the race at Worcester on the 28th ult. They are represented in their boat, pulling their best.

An African king has requested the President to send him a rain-coat, meaning an India-rubber coat. The garment has been purchased and will be forwarded.

Montpelier, Vt., is excited over recent attempts to ravish respectable young women who chanced to walk alone in the evening on secluded streets.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and suite arrived yesterday at Detroit. In the evening he gave a reception at the Biddle House in that city.

A mine of antimony is said to have been discovered near Lockport, New-York.

LOCAL NEWS.

On the 30th of July, a man named LESTER was arrested by one of the police of Jersey City, on a charge of drunkenness. On the following morning he was taken before the Recorder and fined $2, but, upon being discharged, was immediately rearrested upon the more serious charge of threatening the life of his wife, and was detained for several days, until his employer ascertained where he was and bailed him. Mr. LESTER then disappeared from the city, and nothing further was thought of the matter. It now appears, however, that the arrest and incarceration was the result of a conspiracy of LESTER'S wife and her paramour to get him out of the way. Diligent search has been made for the absconding and guilty pair, and they were traced to Massachusetts, where, with the child, the parties had commenced keeping house. Mr. LESTER decided to take the child under his own charge, and allowed the wife to follow the downward path she has chosen.

The hearing in the great Phenix Bank defalcation case was had yesterday morning at the Jefferson Market Court, but after some little skirmishing among the different counsel the case was postponed until Tuesday morning. There were three prisoners arraigned before Justice LEDWITH. HENRY B. JENKINS, charged with the defalcation, CHAS. BROWN and GENEVIEVE BROWER, charged with complicity with JENKINS in his operations in embezzlement. All three of the prisoners appeared to take matters quite easy. JENKINS has engaged Judge EDMONDS and D. T. WALDEN as his counsel, while MR. STUART appeared for BROWN and his paramour. The total defalcation will not exceed $500,000, and is covered by the surplus in hand.

Capt. HEDDEN and Officer WEBB, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, last evening arrested two men named ANDREW WISEMAN and FRANK BAKER, on the charge of being connected in disposing of counterfeit issues of the new fifty-cent postal currency—a large quantity of which was found in WISEMAN'S possession. In his house in Forsyth-street, Sergeant WEBB also found $195 in counterfeit fives on the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I. The money is well calculated to deceive. The prisoners were held for examination before the United States Court.

JOHN MYERS was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing $200 in Treasury notes from PAUL KEYSER....A youth, named JOHN WELSH was arrested by Officer LUCAS, charged with stealing $200 worth of clothing from No. 24 Spring-street....MICHAEL MILLMORE, No. 224 West Forty-first-street, caused the arrest of WM. ROBINSON, for stealing three pieces of silk, valued at $60. Justice HOGAN committed all the prisoners for trial.

A colored man, named WILLIAM A. BROOKS, died very suddenly yesterday morning. Suspicions exist that his death was hastened by violence at the hands of a JOHN FRANCIS, at a dance house in Church-street. FRANCIS has been arrested to await the result of the inquest.

Coroner WILDEY finished the inquest, yesterday, over the body of JAMES H. EARL, the alleged confederate of JENKINS in the Phenix Bank robbery. The jury found that EARL committed suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife.

The general markets were rather tame on Saturday. Flour was steady in price, but inactive. Winter Wheat advanced 2c.@3c., while Corn and Oats were a shade lower, with a fair inquiry. New Mess Pork opened briskly at higher prices, but closed heavily. Cotton was plenty and depressed. Groceries and Whisky were in moderate demand. The freight market was quite dull.

Crimes against Civilization.

The movements initiated, and likely to be initiated, for visiting justice upon the men who, in their mad insurrection against the Government, violated all the rules of civilized war, have greatly disturbed certain journalists and public men. Incredulous, during the war, as to whether the reported outrages really occurred, they are now forced both to admit the facts and their heinousness. But they plead for mercy on behalf of their whilom protegés, in style fit "to draw iron tears down Pluto's cheek," asking a general amnesty for all offences, as the course most worthy the magnanimity of a great people. We believe in national magnanimity, but we believe also in justice. The world, astonished by a display of clemency toward the Southern rebels to which history will be ransacked in vain for a parallel, has already paid its reluctant tribute to the matchless magnanimity of the American people. The only fear lies in the contrary direction,—lest lavish generosity shall eclipse wholesome justice. We have friendly feelings toward the insurgents to cultivate; but so have we duties to perform toward posterity, duties which demand such an example to be made of crime as will be a terror to evil-doers and a safeguard to the nation, through unborn centuries. Nor shall the cries of those gallant soldier-lads who died for the country, in tortures which only savage nations could have inflicted, fall on deaf ears. It is not the offences against the law of the land that most demand our care. Justice is likely to overtake such offences. President JOHNSON has declared that "treason is a crime, and must be punished." And the great crime of treason will accordingly be fittingly expiated, doubtless, by representative traitors. But it is the offences against the laws not only of the land, but of all civilized war, of humanity, and of God, which chiefly must be reviewed and punished. These form a catalogue so long and so appalling in their atrocity that humanity will shudder to believe them possible.

The list may begin with the infamous lies officially circulated by rebel officers to inflame the license, revenge, and all the bloody passions of their men, of which the "beauty and booty" proclamation of BEAUREGARD in Virginia is a sample. Next may follow the bayoneting of the wounded and the atrocities committed on battle-fields, all across the continent, from Bull Run to Pea Ridge. Next, the employment of savages, with full liberty to scalp and tomahawk—a liberty they used in a manner worthy of "our brave Indian allies" at Wyoming. To these must be added the sharp and merciless conscription of Union men; the vigilance committees, which, as Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, says, "shot or hung persons for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States;" the hunting down of Unionists with bloodhounds, and the murder of them by whipping to death. Append next the long list of cruelties inflicted upon KIRK'S loyalists in North Carolina; the horrors committed upon the true-hearted Tennesseeans, as narrated by Gov. BROWNLOW, and the sufferings endured for the sacred cause by loyalists of either sex and all ages, throughout the insurgent States.

The "murder-pens" at Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury, Americus, Millen and Andersonville, with their unspeakable and unconceivable horrors, next loom into view. Libby, in the very Confederate capital; Belle Isle in a bend of the James, within easy view of the rebel President and his Cabinet from dawn to dusk of those burning days, when, without shelter, the overcrowded island had every blade of grass trampled down by its teeming population; Andersonville, the scene of the reign of WINDER and WERTZ, with its deadline, its daily wholesale deliberate murders, and its long months of that atrocity which one single night has made memorable in English annals—the Black Hole of Calcutta. Then followed the hellish plot of BLACKBURN and his associates for introducing yellow fever, small-pox or whatever plague or pestilence were possible, over the whole North; the dastardly Canada raids in open violation of the rules of civilized war; the horrible New-York hotel-burning; the robbery, brigandage and murder dignified by the title of guerrilla war; the burning of railroad bridges and the tearing up of the rails and ties, far away from possible military operations, in the pure glut of a fiendish appetite for blood; the hanging of our captured white soldiers here and there, as PICKETT hanged them by wholesale in North Carolina; FORREST'S crowning atrocity at Fort Pillow, which will affix undying infamy to his name. Through a catalogue of crimes, of which these are but specimens, we reach the end of the rebellion, which alone put an end to this chain of infamies; and we come to where "treason has done his worst," in the murder-plot of BOOTH and his accomplices.

Each of these enumerated atrocities would require a chapter to exhibit all its details. It is consoling to know that the perpetrators will not all go unwhipped of justice. For ourselves, we would desire to see the whole series of crimes reviewed and brought to light, set before the world in all their horrors, and their authors held up for the execration of mankind.

"BUTTON, BUTTON, WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?"—A newspaper of this city accuses the TIMES of branding that wonderful BUTTON, of Connecticut, as a Copperhead. Of course the worldly-minded writer knew he was believing us; but that does not matter. Yet, as there is a principle involved in this case, we are impelled to say that we have not assumed, do not know, nor care to know the partisan bias of that loose BUTTON. We only know that he has made a very disagreeable exhibition of personal venom; has given form and substance to a most unjust and unworthy sentiment; has thrust himself—he, BUTTON—forward to figure as the tool of a very base and wicked faction—a faction that scarcely conceals its design to embroil us in another civil war, in which color and religion shall have chromatic and idealogical interests. We have not only not sought to mingle politics with this business, but have carefully avoided the slightest allusion to parties. Somebody sends us a certificate about BUTTON, to show that he is a decided Republican. We accept the statement—there are consummate fools in all parties; the Republicans need not expect exemption. Have they not such erratic lights as —— —— and —— ——? If BUTTON is a Republican, so be it; the party is not responsible for his personal idiosyncracies; he simply illustrates the fatuous condition of his soft brain.

THE ABUNDANCE OF COPPER CHANGE.—One of the conductors on an "east side" city railroad took over $5 in nickel and copper change. We believe the average amount taken by each conductor daily is about $23. If nearly one fourth of the day's collection is in copper and nickel coins, it is clear that we have a superabundance of fractional currency, and that the five and three cent pieces may shortly be dispensed with without any inconvenience to petty trading operations. Too sudden a withdrawal of the fractional currency would, of course, cause a recurrence to the hoarding of nickel, as formerly. But we think no serious risk would be run in dispensing now with the smaller postage currency.

How the People Bear Taxation.

The two great points to be settled in making taxation bearable are: Firstly, an equitable distribution of the burdens to be borne; and secondly, a careful and economic use of money collected. If these points are fairly settled—settled to the satisfaction of the intelligent rate-payer—half of the actual burden is relieved at once. On this subject HALLAM says: "It is difficult to name a limit beyond which taxes will not be borne without impatience, when they appear to be called for by necessity, and faithfully applied; nor is it impracticable for a skillful minister to deceive the people in both these respects. But the sting of taxation is wastefulness. What high-spirited man could see, without indignation, the earnings of his labor, yielded ungrudgingly to the public defence, become the spoil of parasites and speculators? It is this that mortifies the liberal hand of public spirit; and those statesmen who deem the security of government to depend not on laws and armies, but on the moral sympathies and prejudices of the people, will vigilantly guard against even the suspicion of prodigality."

Malignant and Disappointed Traitors.

A contemporary publishes the following:

"Somebody in Boston has been attempting to maim Gen. GRANT by twisting his wrist while shaking hands with him. When a similar attempt was made at the Astor House, in this city, the General showed that he knew how to take care of himself. With scarcely an effort, he twisted his assailant's hand back again until the fellow fairly writhed with agony, and then, releasing him, said: 'I would knock you down, Sir, if I did not know that the people would tear you to pieces. Go!' The wonder is how the rascal escaped the General the second time; but they say that a Boston Alderman interfered and dragged the man off."

Probably it was not the same man, but another; for, although we feel at first as if there could not be two persons in the world vile enough to attempt such a crime as this, yet there is no doubt, and it is one of the most terrible features in crime, that for every crime which finds its way to public knowledge, there are abundance of other cases where the same disposition to crime exists, and the only difference is difference of opportunity.

There can be no doubt that the same hate which led to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, burns in the hearts of many men against every one who has been his helper in the great work, whose success poured oil upon the flames of that hate which directed the deadly blow at him. We can see it even in our own streets. We can point to men who walk among us with lowering countenances and burning hearts, because the cause of the nation has triumphed; and these bitter feelings will break out occasionally in different ways—sometimes in meetings to secure help for JEFF. DAVIS, and sometimes in attempts to maim Gen. GRANT.

If it is so here at the North, it must be so in a far higher degree at the South. The Ethiopian's master has not changed his skin any more than the Ethiopian. Or if he has changed his outside appearance, his inner man remains as before, full of cursing and bitterness. There will be found plenty of them, who, like the people at the Broad-street meeting of JEFF. DAVIS' helpers, are sure yet that the "South is going to succeed, though in another way," and they will do all they can to hinder the process of reconstructing the Union. We must not be surprised at such exhibitions of feeling.

We shall find, too, that this scoundrel, who attempted thus to maim Gen. GRANT, is a representative of a class. The cunning and treachery which have been so rampant during the rebellion, have not all been extirpated. There will be many who will endeavor to treat the nation in the same way. They will pretend to be very loyal and very friendly, but if the nation is not on its guard, they will seek to maim the hand of kindness which the nation is ready to stretch out to them.

We cannot repeat too often to ourselves Mr. LINCOLN'S words, "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Without that spirit all our efforts to rebuild the love of the nation in the hearts of the Southern people will be in vain. But we must none the less be watchful and firm for the right. Mr. LINCOLN exemplified his own words to the full; but he never lowered the standard of principle, or allowed his charity to lead him away from a right course, which he had determined to pursue. If we are only able to defeat Southern craft and treachery, as Mr. LINCOLN always did; if we only are as eternally vigilant for the right as he was, then shall we surely carry on to successful completion the work for which he laid down his life.

Personalities in Journalism.

A weekly paper, supposed to be under the control of a gentleman who knows something of the amenities of journalism, employs some unscrupulous person to gather up gossip—most of it entirely false—about cotemporary newspapers—their interior arrangements, their contributors, their editorial supervision, and so forth. The editor who sanctions this business is not ignorant of its unprofessional character. We trust he *is* ignorant that what he says respecting the management of the TIMES, and the position of its editor, is grossly and flagrantly untrue in every particular.

Subsidized Emigration.

We seldom take into account how much stimulus is given to emigration to this country from Great Britain and Ireland by means of private subsidies. The full amount sent from this side of the Atlantic to aid relatives in emigrating, cannot, of course, be reckoned with strict accuracy. But a record is kept of every sum thus transmitted which comes under the cognizance of the British authorities, through the Post-office or through the banks, and the aggregate of the amounts thus recorded amount to a very large aggregate. We give the figures from 1848 to 1864 inclusive, thus, in pounds sterling:

1848	£460,000	1853	£472,610
1849	540,000	1859	575,378
1850	957,000	1860	576,932
1851	990,000	1861	426,286
1852	1,404,000	1862	381,901
1853	1,439,000	1863	412,053
1854	1,790,000	1864	416,605
1855	873,000		
1856	951,000	Total	£13,178,929
1857	593,165		

It will thus be seen that while there was a great falling off during the war years, still the amounts remitted last year and in 1863, fall but very little short of the sums transmitted in 1848.

Commenting on these facts, the London *Daily News* says: "While the great war in that republic was going on, and they were running about proclaiming that it was a ruined, God-forsaken country, those who had gone out from us and were living there, were sending home £1,636,844 to enable their brothers, fathers, and sisters' husbands to join them and share their prosperity. No artificial systems for promoting emigration could produce such a result as that we have been considering, and while this spontaneous agency continues in operation nothing but an immense improvement in the lot of the people at home can avert the movement.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. V.

Customs Duties, or the Tariff.

To condense from a gallon to a half-pint measure all the arguments which have been advanced for or against duties on imports entering into competition with domestic industry, would be a task altogether too severe for either the writer or the reader during the dog days, to say nothing of the limits of space in a daily newspaper. It happens, fortunately for all practical purposes, that the object can be gained without any such arduous process. The issue before the people of this country is a very distinct one—namely, absolute free trade, on one hand, or such a tariff as will raise the greatest amount of revenue at the least expense, on the other, our manufactures and our commerce being alike subordinated to the wants of the nation. On the question at issue the following considerations appear to us more potent than the contents of a quarto filled with elaborate and tedious disquisitions:

First.—The United States Government is heavily in debt, in the contracting of which it pledged to its creditors the proceeds of the customs, payable in gold, toward the payment of interest and the redemption of the principal. Any great and sudden departure from that policy, unless it could be justified by the most stringent necessity, or produced the money in hand *from the outset* for the fulfillment of those obligations, would be in effect a breach of faith toward those who hold the national securities. These bonds, no matter of what kind, are property to-day, as well as when they mature. Millions of dollars, worth of them change hands every week, and now sell at certain prices in the full belief that the nation will redeem its pledges to the letter, not only in paying principal and interest, but in keeping sacred the fund set apart for that purpose. To abolish the custom-houses, whatever other legal provisions might be made for payment, would be to diminish the market value of those securities one-third or one-half. It would be making the general government enter the market for the purpose of *bearing* its own stocks!

Second.—Whatever may be said about the growth of industry, without duties on imports entering into competition with home products, the fact is that as a nation we have become accustomed to such discriminations; and at a time when our whole energies will be severely tasked to carry the great load imposed by the war, we cannot afford to make the experiment of free trade. It may be—we trust it will be—very different a quarter of a century hence, when the debt will have undergone a considerable reduction. During the past four years vast amounts of capital have been invested in various branches of domestic manufacture—woolen, linen, silk, machinery, &c. After encouraging our own people thus to expend their means, and foreigners to come hither for the same purpose, are we ready to tear up such industries, just as they are permanently taking root, and while many are suffering acutely from the effects of a sudden decline in values? One of the largest woolen manufacturers in the country, who has lately enlarged his works and greatly improved the machinery in them, informs us that not only will his profits the past season be *nil*, but his losses from the shrinkage in values will reach a full $100,000, in addition to damages from floods to a nearly equal figure. As a people we encouraged him to make those expenditures by holding out certain inducements in the shape of a home market. Our policy for three-quarters of a century has been more or less of the same character. To break down great national interests, after having fostered them ever since the formation of the Union, to force those engaged in them to fall back chiefly upon agriculture; to communicate such a dread shock to every department of trade at a moment when, of all others, stability, caution, good faith are needed, would be to evince little of the common sense characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon stock and of the American people in particular.

Third—There is a species of "poetic justice" in the policy by which foreigners, who contributed so greatly to fomenting the rebellion, shall be forced to contribute toward the cost of suppressing it. As a whole, we had the monied interests of Great Britain and France thrown in the scale against us the past four years, a very slender minority of such men as COBDEN and BRIGHT pleading our cause. British capital, drawn out by the influence of the British aristocracy, took Confederate loans, supported Confederate journals, built and manned Confederate privateers or blockade-runners, to supply our enemies with arms and munitions. To foreign sympathy we owe the loss of a full billion of money, and a proportionate amount of human life expended. Let its industry be forced to contribute its full quota in payment!

It may be alleged that the consumers pay the full amount of such duties in the increased price thereby caused to commodities; but this is not true in all cases, not even as a rule. The exact proportion contributed by the producer and the consumer in such a case can probably never be calculated with mathematical certainty, as it differs from day to day according to supply and demand, in both the exporting and importing markets. With a sluggish demand for iron in Great Britain, and a very active one in America, it may happen that the consumer here will indirectly pay every cent of the duties; under opposite conditions, the producer will do the same. Taking the average, they are probably about equally divided between the two parties, and hence the enmity toward high duties entertained by the foreign producer. There is not only a decreased demand for his wares, but he is forced to dispose of them at a lower price to pay his half of the customs.

Fourth.—In spite of charges that the collection of these duties is so costly that the government derives little net revenue from them, there is probably no tax which is collected at less expense. It has been stated, in certain quarters, that from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the duties on imports is absorbed in the costs of collection. On the contrary, it can be proved to be *less than five per cent.* per annum! Thus, in the port of New-York, where about seven-tenths of these duties are collected, the receipts for the fiscal year, ending Sept 30, 1864, were, in round numbers, sixty millions *in gold*, equivalent to ninety-five millions in paper. The expense of collecting it amounted to two millions two hundred and ten thousand dollars, or *two and sixtenths per cent.*, taking paper as the standard in both cases. This sum, we are assured, covered all expenses connected with the custom-house and coast service for protection of the revenue.

It may be alleged that it is unfair to select the largest port in the Union as a specimen of the ratio between receipts and expenses for a given term. Well, let us take the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, when the custom duties at all the ports in the United States amounted to $69,059,642, less $3,312,474, refunded as drawbacks for that and previous years, leaving the net receipts $65,747,168, also in specie. In round numbers, this sum would be equivalent to eighty millions in paper. Now, in the same year the disbursements for collecting the revenue, with additional salaries, building or repairing custom houses, building and maintaining revenue cutters, &c., amounted to $3,411,980, or about *four and one-quarter per cent.*, calculating both in currency. We have not the details for 1863-4 before us, but presume there was very little difference between that year and the preceding one in this regard. If salaries had to be increased, the value of gold advanced in a corresponding degree. If additional safeguards had to be provided at our ports and along our northern and eastern frontiers, the aggregate receipts swelled up in full proportion to the increased outlay. Besides, the cost of maintaining such a police ought not to be charged in full upon the customs, but in part upon the excise. Who would think of smuggling whisky, for example, out of New-Brunswick into Maine, were it sold in the latter at the mere cost of manufacturing it and the ordinary profits? Evidently a considerable deduction for the outlays connected with a coast-guard ought to be made from the customs' account and transferred to that of excise duties.

Fifth.—If we estimate the customs for the present year at only ten millions per month, which is likely to be a good deal under the mark, and the price of specie at only 25 per cent. premium, we have an aggregate equivalent to $150,000,000 in paper. Of course, it cannot be all thus converted, about 50 per cent. having to be applied to the payment of interest in specie. But the residue *can* be converted into currency, and at existing rates would amount to nearly eighty millions in greenbacks. As a great portion of this tax falls upon luxuries, which those who buy can well afford to pay, it may well be asked how a sum so large could be raised without being more heavily felt? It is not so much the intrinsic value of the foreign fabric that is looked to as the *distinction* conferred by being able to afford the use of it. Make it as cheap as rags, and its use would in many cases be contemptuously scouted, since it could no longer minister to pride and vanity. Importers would have to look out for other objects which were both "dear bought and far fetched;" consequently, fit for those who propose to dazzle their less opulent neighbors with a display of their wealth. In the long run it may well be questioned, therefore, whether in articles of luxury the tariff extracts a dime from the pockets of the wealthy that would not have been expended on other equally costly articles from abroad for the purpose of gratifying the same disposition.

Sixth.—There is a small margin of net profit to the nation as a whole from the protection of its manufactures by discriminating duties in their favor. The system contributes *somewhat* to bringing the producer of breadstuffs and the factory employe who consumes them, more closely together to the benefit of both. We admit that it does not take the cotton-mills of New-England to Illinois, or the iron-furnaces of Pennsylvania to Mississippi. Still, it is better for the Western farmer to have a market in New-England, Pennsylvania or New-Jersey than in England, France or Germany. There is, first, the difference of much *uncertainty* in the demand from abroad, while a great diversity of employment secures certainty at home. Next, there is the outlay required for transportation across the sea, and this, though nominally but a shilling sterling on the barrel of flour, becomes a dollar to the producers, when profits, commissions and delays are taken into account. The Atlantic ocean is equivalent to about 500 miles of railroad at present rates. Now, there is not a child but can tell that the prairies would be benefitted by having their principal markets in Buffalo, Cleveland or Pittsburgh, instead of Boston, New-York or Philadelphia. In like manner, the last-named points are more advantageous, that is, they yield a greater net profit on the whole than would Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast or Havre.

Making some allowance, however, for enhanced prices, and the fact that certain of the *useful* articles imported are worked up here into more valuable fabrics, which are thus rendered more costly by customs' duties, it may well be questioned whether the net profit of the protective system to our country as a unit would exceed ten per cent. per annum. But this is supposing that the system has never been tried here, instead of the people and their business having become accustomed to it; farther, that there is no national debt to wipe off, whereas we are burdened with nearly $3,600,000,000.

It is said that consistency would require this system to be carried out to the extent of "protecting" the West against the East, the South against the North, &c. In truth, if the former had the means of surrounding herself with a *cordon* of custom-houses, and was ready to regard the East as a separate country, existing under another national government, her farmers would enjoy some pecuniary benefits from a tariff—perhaps to the amount of five per cent. annually. But if the disposition existed all round, the fact would remain that the West could no more shut itself in than can Switzerland. The expense of watching its frontiers would be vastly increased, surrounded as it is by an open country on all sides; the receipts would be diminished in proportion to the decreased population and wants of the community, as compared with the entire nation. One can thus readily see that while a tariff on imports may be profitable to *a great* community in the mass, by creating a home market and diversifying its industry, it may *not* be profitable to a small one or to a mere section. To make use of a colloquial expression, "the game would not be worth the candle."

It is also conceded that with the progress of invention, the increase of capital, discoveries in science, and, above all, in improved means of communication, bringing together our coal and iron, our cotton-fields and cotton-mills, the agricultural and manufacturing sections, *the necessity* of a tariff diminishes. In the natural course of events, this necessity will ultimately disappear. It is now much less than it was thirty years ago.

Seventh.—The task of returning to a specie currency is one which has already produced a severe strain on the business of the country, and will produce still more trouble before the final point is reached. Is it advisable to add difficulty to difficulty, to pile embarrassments on the top of embarrassments? Is not "one war at a time" enough, even in financial matters?

Eighth.—A far greater benefit to manufacturers, as being attended with no risks and fluctuations, arising from the clamors of individuals and parties, will be the practice of certain old-fashioned virtues, such as living within their means, diligent application, perseverance under difficulties, &c. Let them stop despairing or even grumbling, as if the world were about coming to an end, because their annual profits do not exceed one hundred per cent. This habit of complaining has undoubtedly done much to intensify commercial disasters in by-gone times.

Ninth.—The present customs, like the excise duties, were imposed at a time when our situation was to all appearance desperate. The government may, and probably will, relax somewhat from the oppressive weight of both. If the manufacturer be relieved from paying a portion of the one, he can safely submit to a corresponding reduction in the other.

Tenth.—Whether specific or *ad valorem* duties be adopted as the permanent policy of the country, each having certain advantages and disadvantages, it is certain that *both* ought not to be resorted to in levying upon any imported commodity. There is no sense, for example, in charging upon blankets so many cents per pound, and twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent. *ad valorem* on the top of the former. If the object were to confuse, instead of to simplify, to defraud the government, instead of protecting it, no better device could be framed. This observation applies to cigars, ready-made clothing, spool-cotton, iron, gunpowder, and a variety of other staple articles on the list.

Eleventh.—The amount which can be safely levied upon each commodity must not be fixed by "the shrieks of locality," or the shrieks of great interests; but by consideration of the net revenue it will furnish above the cost of collection, the danger of smuggling, the extent to which it is required in other industrial pursuits, &c. Here, it seems to us, is scope sufficient for the commission appointed by Congress, assisted by the ablest minds in all parts of the country. To discharge the trust reposed in that body an intimate acquaintance with the history and uses of every article on the list, prospective as well as retrospective, is required. Let the commissioners regard the question of a tariff *settled*, and proceed to investigate the conditions of the various commodities imported—how much revenue they can severally contribute without detriment to the whole. Ought or ought not raw materials, chemicals, and the like to be exempted altogether? Is it advisable to levy heavily upon a few articles imported, or should the load be evenly and widely distributed? Where is the point above which jewelry is likely to be smuggled in, or the duty on iron and steel to retard the growth of our own prosperity? It is on such questions as these that the country is anxiously on the look out for trustworthy information; and the man who can furnish it will need no other evidence to prove that he possesses statesmanship in a high degree.

The doctrine advanced above, that from the customs must proceed the means of wiping off the national debt, carries with it the idea that as those obligations diminish in amount of principal and interest, the duties upon imports can also be lowered. Such a reduction can safely be made every decade, perhaps oftener, from one to five per cent., possibly still more on certain articles entering directly into the prosperity of our industry. If public-spirited individuals or companies step forward and subscribe a sum sufficient to discharge one-fourth or one-half of the nation's indebtedness, we might at once made a reduction in the scale of import duties to a corresponding degree. Let those who scream so lustily for free and uninterrupted commercial intercourse with mankind, address themselves to bringing it about in *this* manner, by voluntarily contributing freely toward its payment, and the nation can at once afford to admit foreign luxuries and even cloth, iron, &c., at a moderate rate of duty. Otherwise we shall be compelled to let the tariff remain substantially as it has been during the war.

In closing this article, it is well to bear in mind that in one other respect the country is differently situated from what it ever was before. The South is henceforth to be a unit with the East and West, having common industrial pursuits and interests with both. Its coal and iron deposits are to be worked as are those of Pennsylvania; its magnificent streams are to be set to spinning and hammering, like those of New-England; the manufacturer will there take his place alongside the farmer, instead of being rudely repulsed, as was formerly the custom. This will not create any sectional jealousies or asperities, as if one part of the country were growing rich at the other's expense. If we have the disadvantage of a mammoth debt, never before did we possess the advantage of such unity of interest and of feeling as is morally certain to arise. This will, we trust, take the question of a tariff out of party politics altogether, and leave those who are disposed to engage in squabbles to try their metal on other topics. With a prudent settling of the question *now*, we look to the tariff issue as being prospectively as dead as slavery or secession.

Gen. Emory and Gen. Torbert.

NOTE FROM GEN. TORBERT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WINCHESTER,
Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read an article in the Washington correspondence of your papes, of Aug. 1, reflecting severely upon Brevet Maj.-Gen. EMORY. In as much as this officer and myself have always been on intimate terms, and as the correspondent is somewhat incorrect as regards my affair, you will do but simple justice to him, while conferring a great favor upon me, by giving this letter a place in your columns.

Gen. EMORY'S standing in the army rendered it impossible for him to overlook any breach, however slight, of military propriety, and he adopted the shortest method in this case to bring the matter to the notice of the proper authority. Gen. HANCOCK did not return me to my command until Gen. EMORY had advised it, which he did in the most generous manner, as soon as the true circumstances of the case had been laid before him.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. H. TORBERT,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. Vol. Commanding

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 12.

St. George's Methodist Church, in Fourth-street, below Vine-street, one of the oldest churches in the city, was completely destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock this morning. Several adjacent dwellings were much injured by the fire and water.

SARATOGA.

Fifth Day's Races—Incidents—Theatrical and Musical—A Novel Robbery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, Aug. 11, 1865.

This is the fifth day of the race season and the crowd is as great as ever, and almost as much interest is manifested as on the first day. The weather has been squally, but not enough water fell to injure the track, an agreeable change from the intense heat of the preceding days. There were more notables present than usual, among them JOHN MINOR BOTTS, DEAN RICHMOND, JAY COOKE, and Maj.-Gens. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, BARTLETT and CADWALLADER. An English Derbyite on the track to-day said this was the best regulated meeting he had ever witnessed, and that there were present a better class of people than even attend the Derby races. Such testimony, coming from an Englishman, is worthy of being recorded for the benefit of all interested.

Again have the outsiders been winners and the knowing ones losers. The first was a sweepstakes, $50 each, p. p.; $750 added for 3-year olds; dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers stakes five pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Of the fourteen horses nominated only three were brought up to the score, viz: *Oliata*, *Mary Howell* and *Baltimore*, the latter winning the race, *Oliata* coming in second, and the other horse was distanced. *Oliata* had been the favorite at the pool.

The second race was for a purse of $400, mile heats for beaten horses, for which there were four entries, all present. The first heat was won by *Madostone*, second and third by *Lexicon*. Time, 1:49½—1:48—1:51. Between the first and second heats *Madostone* was decidedly the favorite, in place of *Lord Monmouth*, who had steadily taken the lead at the pools. The betting was spirited, and great odds were offered. After the second heat *Lexicon* was the favorite, and just before the start 10 to 100 was the offer made, with but few takers. The instant the horses passed under the rope, last heat, a heavy rain-storm set in, and in less than half an hour the track was flooded.

During the day Dr. UNDERWOOD sold *Optima*, a bay filly, 3 years old, by imp. *Knight of St. George*, dam by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Mountain Maid*, dam by *American Eclipse*, at auction, for $350—dirt cheap. Mr. CARMAN was the purchaser.

The betting has been heavy on the track to-day, the greatest interest having been excited by the varied running of the horses.

To-morrow the great hurdle race comes off, and with that closes the present season.

The pools in the second heat of the last race to-day stood as follows:

Madostone	$235	$85	$75
Monmouth	130	100	150
Lexicon	105	100	165
	$470	$285	$390

"Colleen Bawn" was again presented by GROVER's company last night, and for once the Leland Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity. The piece was put upon the stage in good style, and the artists were frequently rapturously applauded by the most fashionable audience of the season. During the evening the orchestra, under Mr. C. KOPPITZ, performed the following original pieces: Medley Overture—Irish Reaction; The Partridge—Polka Brilliante; Power of Love—Introduction and song, from Balfe's opera "Satanella." The drama has been put upon the stage here with new scenery by D. A. STRONG, music by KOPPITZ, properties by H. DELEVAN, and machinery by JOHN KELLY. To-night will be presented "Still Waters Run Deep." To-morrow-night (Saturday) "All that Glitters is not Gold," and a farce; and on Sunday night a sacred concert will be given for the benefit of the Orchestra, when Mons. F. JEHIN PRUME, solo violinist to H. M. the King of Belgium, will assist, as also ADOLPH SOST and J. ELLER.

It is understood that Mr. GROVER will introduce to the Saratoga public at an early day, Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, the eminent pianist, who has created quite a furore at several of the salt-watering places the present season.

A WARNING.

Passengers who travel on steamboats and stow away their valuables in unusual places are not always exempt from robbery, as a gentleman ascertained to his sorrow, a few nights ago, while making the passage of the North River. Upon retiring he placed his wife's jewelry, to the value about $4,000, in a coat pocket hanging upon a nail; beside the coat on other nails were two very valuable gold watches, and the gentleman had in his vest pocket, under his pillow, $1,200 in greenbacks. During the night a thief bored through the side of the state-room and secured the money, but was unable to reach the other valuables. When the loss was discovered, so well pleased was the gentleman at the failure of the thief, that he concluded not to say anything about the greenbacks, and no one will be more surprised than himself to see the account of the affair in the TIMES.

E. A. P.

Summary of the Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 11.

Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p.; $750 added for three-year olds, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers stakes five pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate.

Bowie & Hall's ch. c. Baltimore, by Revenue, dam Maroon by imp. Glencoe. Abe........ 1
John Hunter's ch. f. Oliata, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern, by imp. Glencoe. Gilpatrick........ 2
John Hunter's ch. f. Mary Howell, by Revenue, dam Florida, by Wagner. W. Burgoyne........ 3

The following paid:

Bowie & Hall's g. c. Richmond, by Two Bits, dam Faith, by Childe Harold.
Bowie & Hall's ch. c. Baltimore, by Revenue, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.
T. G. Moore's b. f. Maiden, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe.
T. G. Moore's b. f. Blue Flag, by Lexington, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
S. J. Carter's ch. c. by Highlander, dam by imp. Shamrock.
Zeb. Ward's ch. c. Conscript, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jordan.
Zeb. Ward's gr. c. by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe.

BETTING.

The pool betting on Thursday evening was even, and 525 to 500 on HUNTER's stable against BOWIE & HALL's. This morning was 380 to 320 on HUNTER's stable, the race being confined to these two stables, of which it will be seen HUNTER started two and BOWIE & HALL only one—the previously victorious *Baltimore*.

THE RACE.

From the start it was evident that *Mary Howell* was only sent from HUNTER's stable to make the running for *Oliata*, as she jumped off with the lead at a clipping pace and proceeded to cut out the work, *Baltimore* waiting on her and *Oliata* lying off in the rear. At the turn, the two were two lengths apart, *Mary* going on with the running, at her best pace, was five lengths ahead at the quarter pole, continuing the lead down the back to the half mile, where *Baltimore* closed the gap to a length. *Mary* still led at the three quarter pole, round the turn, up the home stretch, and past the stand on the first mile, where she was two lengths in advance. At the turn, her mission being ended, the three closed, and passing the quarter on the second mile they were all together. At the half mile, *Baltimore* led *Oliata* half a length, *Mary* stopping in the rear, and at the lower turn being five lengths behind. In the race up the home stretch, *Oliata* challenged *Baltimore*, but failing in the attempt, the latter came home an easy winner by three lengths, *Oliata* pulling up within a few yards of the stand, and *Mary* being beaten off ten or twelve lengths.

TIME:

Quarter, 0:29¼; half mile, 0:56¼; mile, 1:53¾; the two miles, 3:43½.

The result was a sore disappointment to the Hunter Stable.

SAME DAY.

SECOND RACE—Purse $400—Mile heats for beaten horses.

F. Morris' b. h. Lord Monmouth, 4 y. o. by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford........ 3 Dis. —
Chas. Littlefield's ch. m. Madostone, 5 y. o. by imp. Stoneplover, dam Madeline, by Boston........ 1 2 2
J. C. Kelly's b. f. Lutestring, 4 y. o. by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe........ Dis.
P. C. Bush's ch. h. Lexicon, 4 y. o. by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe........ 2 1 1

TIME:

FIRST HEAT—Quarter, 0:26¾; half, 0:54¾; mile, 1:49½.
SECOND HEAT—Quarter, 0:28¾; half, 0:53¾; mile, 1:48.
THIRD HEAT—Quarter, 0:28¾; half, 0:55; Mile, 1:57.

BETTING.

In the pools we will instance one of $1,660, as giving the relative position of the odds. In this *Monmouth* brought $1,000, *Lutestring* $285, *Lexicon* $215, and *Madostone* $160, the current betting at starting being $1,000 to $700 on *Monmouth* against the field.

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—The first attempt was a false start, and, despite the energetic ringing of the bell for the horses to return, *Monmouth* and *Lutestring* went entirely round the course to the disgust of their backers. After some delay a good start was effected, *Monmouth* taking the lead, with *Madostone* second, *Lexicon* third, and *Lutestring* fourth. The same positions were maintained round the turn to the quarter pole, where *Lutestring* was six lengths in the rear, and hopelessly out of the race—down the back. *Madostone* went up to *Monmouth*, and deprived him of the lead; *Lexicon* followed and took the second place, in which order they proceeded past the three-quarter, and round the lower turn into the home stretch, where *Monmouth* was ten lengths behind *Lexicon*, he being close in *Madostone's* wake, who continued his lead in, and won easily by two lengths, *Monmouth* pulling up half way up.

SECOND HEAT.—In the pool betting *Madostone* was even against *Lexicon* and *Monmouth* conjointly. In a good start *Monmouth* was first off, *Madostone* second and *Lexicon* third. At the turn they were all close together, but going down the back *Lexicon* went in front, closely followed by *Madostone*, *Monmouth* falling back two lengths, and at the half mile being six lengths behind. *Lexicon* with the lead and *Madostone* went on with the race, and a fine struggle ensued up the home stretch, but *Lexicon*, full of running, had the race in hand, and won easily by three lengths—*Madostone* pulling up within a few yards of the stand, and *Monmouth* being distanced.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $10 on *Lexicon*, who jumped off with the lead, made all the running throughout, and won on his own terms by six lengths, *Madostone* pulling up.

TENNESSEE.

Another Proclamation by Gov. Brownlow—A Letter of Ex-President Pierce.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 12.

The *Press and Times*, this morning, contains a proclamation of Governor BROWNLOW's proposing certain questions to the Clerks of County Courts and Sheriffs, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the elective franchise act was fully complied with in conducting the recent election. Information has reached the State Department that in some of the counties it was erroneously construed, others wilfully evaded, and in some instances it was totally disregarded. The Governor invites all loyal citizens to communicate information in relation to the question. He assures the loyal citizens of the State that no array of members, however great, no censbre of disfranchised rebels, however loud, no combination of apostate Union men, however respectful or valued, will prevent the execution of said law according to the substance and spirit of it.

The *Times* also publishes a letter from Ex-President PIERCE to JEFFERSON DAVIS, dated July 6, 1860, in which he says:

"Without discovering the abstract right to secede, and I have never believed that the actual disruption of the Union can occur without the shedding of blood, but if through the madness of Northern abolitionism the dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be all south of Mason and Dixon's line merely—it will be within our own borders—in our streets—between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy the law and scout constitutional obligations will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home."

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *Northerner* arrived from Richmond, and is bound for Baltimore with the First Maryland Veteran Regiment, Col. A. W. EVANS.

They were mustered out of service yesterday.

The steamer *Lady Lang* arrived from Richmond with the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. SAUNDERS, breveted General, bound to Baltimore to be mustered out.

Steamer *Sylvan Shore* arrived from Fredericksburgh.

Steamer *Monitor* arrived from Newport News, bound to New-York, to be discharged.

Steamer *Albemarle* arrived from New-York.

Steamer *Relief* arrived from Baltimore.

Non-Arrival of the Moravian.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 15—11 o'clock P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Moravian*, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 3d and Queenstown of the 4th inst.

Weather cloudy and very dark.

A light southwest wind is blowing.

Serious Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 12.

Early this morning the Cohockstuk Iron Works, on Germantown road, were destroyed by fire, the result of accident. Loss over $20,000, which is insured for $3,000 in the Royal Insurance Company.

The New Ministry in Canada.

The new Ministry in Canada is composed as follows:

Receiver-General and Premier—Sir N. F. Belleau.
Attorney-General West and Minister of Militia—J. A. Macdonald.
Attorney-General East—George E. Cartier.
Minister of Finance—A. T. Galt.
Commissioner of Crown Lands—A. Campbell.
Minister of Agriculture—T. D. McGee.
Commissioner of Public Works—J. C. Chapais.
President of the Council—George Brown.
Postmaster-General—W. P. Howland.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education—W. McDougall.
Solicitor-General West—J. Cockburn.
Solicitor-General East—H. L. Langevin.

PERSONAL.

—The Danville (Va.) *Appeal* has this paragraph: "It is rumored that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is willing to accept the position of Superintendent of some railroad. For this position his high executive ability and great scientific attainments eminently fit him, and one of the many reconstructing roads of the South would do well to secure his services. The stockholders of our own R. & D. R. will soon be called upon to elect a President, at which time they could not better subserve their interest and the State's than by uniting the offices of President and Superintendent, and appointing Gen. JOHNSTON thereto. His military status cannot be urged against his holding a place so entirely separate from politics; and his practical good sense, combined with his thorough knowledge of the improvements in the science of mechanics, will soon make the road the best in the State, as it is already the most important."

—The Chicago *Journal* states that during the late Presidential canvass, a man named T. W. FULLER perpetrated a series of frauds by pretending to be an agent of the Republican National Executive Committee, of which Senator HARLAN was chairman, and collecting money from various officeholders, amounting in the aggregate to $44,000. He had previously provided himself with several hundred blank receipts signed by Mr. HARLAN, which he had stolen. The detectives have been tracking FULLER, and have only been recently successful in arresting and bringing him to Washington. He hails from Indiana, but had served a five years' term in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

—The San Francisco papers tell of one PHIL. CADUC, of that city, who lately drove a half-breed Morgan and California horse before a buggy, carrying himself and wife, from San Francisco, over the coast range of mountains, to Santa Cruz, a distance of 85 miles, in 13½ hours, stopping twice to feed with hay and rub down his horse by the way. Six miles per hour before a heavy buggy, with two persons therein, in the heat of Summer, for 13½ consecutive hours, over such mountains as those between Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, is not only "tall traveling," as the San Francisco papers say, but a piece of barbarity utterly atrocious.

—A suicidal mania is just now alarmingly prevalent in Connecticut. An elderly man named COFFIN, belonging to West Hartford, shot himself in the head on Friday last, and will probably die. He is worth $80,000. No reason is given for the act. LUCIUS CARPENTER, of Ellington, shot himself on the 25th ult., after disposing of his property and writing a farewell letter to his wife, in which he said, "Tell my friends to beware of rum, for it has killed me." F. CASE, of Canton, who had been jilted by a young lady of that town, attempted suicide by taking laudanum, a day or two since, but a stomach-pump saved him.

—The Honolulu papers report the "Commencement" of Oahu College, which lately took place at Punahou. They compliment highly the progress made by the students in the natural sciences, under the tuition of Prof. BRIGHAM, formerly of Harvard. They say: "Among others we noticed His Excellency the Minister Resident of the United States, His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu, His Honor R. G. DAVIS, of the Supreme Rev. Court, Messrs. CORWIN and DAMON, Capt. HANHAM, and many of the American missionaries resident on the other islands." Young ladies as well as young men, it seems, are educated at Oahu College.

—A family gathering took place recently at the house of the venerable ISRAEL WASHBURN, of Livermore, Me., six of his seven sons being present, as follows: ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Ex-Governor of Maine and Ex-M. C.; ELIHU B. WASHBURN, M. C., of Galena, Illinois; CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, Ex-M. C. from Wisconsin, and Major-General United States Volunteers; CHARLES WASHBURN, Minister at Paraguay; ALGERNON S., Cashier of the National Bank, Halowell, and a younger brother, who is Surveyor-General, Minnesota.

—A few days since a lady residing in Cambridgeport, Mass., with her child, called at the house of an acquaintance, a "war widow." She could not find the lady of the house in the parlor or kitchen, but saw a black hat, which she mistrusted was the property of her husband. Her suspicions being aroused she carried the child home, and then returned to the house. Proceeding to the chamber, she discovered the husband and the widow. He escaped from the house, fled to this city, and has not been seen or heard of since.

—Major HARRY WHITE, of Pennsylvania, who, it will be recollected, was long a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and resigned his seat in the State Senate, in a letter from Libby Prison, in order that his place might be filled by a true Union man, and thereby break the dead-lock which his involuntary absence had occasioned in that body, has been nominated to the same position by the conferees of the new Senatorial district of Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson. After four hundred ballots, Major ANDREWS, of Jefferson, withdrew his name, when his conferees cast their votes for Major WHITE. He will be elected of course.

—There was a public meeting at Columbus, Tenn., on July 31. Gen. PILLOW was one of the speakers. We learn from the Nashville *Press and Times* that he frankly acknowledged that the South, though fighting gallantly, had been as gallently whipped. He indorsed the State Government, and said the people had the right to organize law and order just as they had done; that the franchise law was correct in principle. For one, he should abide by it, and he advised all others alike situated to obey it. He continued in this style far some fifteen minutes, making a temperate, sensible and spirited speech.

—B. P. Cheney, Capt. S. J. Poe, Boston; J. M. Thompson, Springfield; D. N. Barney, A. H. Barney, W. B. Dinsmore, E. S. Sanford, L. W. Winchester, A. Hollance, and J. A. Pullen, of New-York; Henry Wells, Hon. G. B. Morgan, Aurora; Major Fargo, Buffalo; Major Butterfield, Utica; Johnston Livingston, Tivoli, N. Y.; Maj.-Gens. Blair and Butterfield, Brig.-Gen. M. S. Littlefield, Jno. Minor Botts, Virginia; A. Gaither, Cincinnati; S. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore, are among the guests of Union Hotel, Saratoga.

—GEO. INNIS, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, pays a tax on an income of $26,368; H. G. EASTMAN, $24,851; JNO. P. ADRIANCE, $31,487, and EDWARD BECH $53,563. J. O. WHITEHOUSE has the largest income, $102,838. MATHEW VASSAR, $14,481; JOHN G. VASSAR, $10,250; M. VASSAR, Jr., $13,053. Besides, there are in that city 237 persons who have incomes ranging from $1,000 to $10,000. Poor fellows!

—The Washington *Star* says: "The statement in Washington correspondence that Admiral PORTER and Gen. BUTLER had buried the hatchet and were seen walking lately arm in arm, is not strictly correct, we apprehend. At any rate, they were seen to exhibit a degree of obliviousness as to each other's presence when thrown together in a government office the other day, that indicated that the millenial period had not quite come to them.

—Mr. LUTHER HILLS, of Chelsea, Mass., has presented to the "school children of the north side of Yarmouth" a collection of minerals, fossils and Indian relics which he has accumulated during the period of thirty years. A natural history society has been formed to have custody of the same, with Dr. GEO. SHOVE as President.

—Dr. E. N. SHELDON, of Maine, has decided to decline the offer of a professorship in Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. His society at Waterville pledge him a salary of $1,000, and also to build him a house of worship. Seven thousand dollars have been raised for that purpose, and an eligible lot secured upon which to build.

—JOHN W. TODD, who edited the McKinney *Messenger*, in Northern Texas, at the breaking out of the war, and made his way to San Francisco overland through Mexico two years since, was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of California onthe 10th ult.

—Father GLEASON, of Hornellsville, publishes a card in the Buffalo papers to deny "as utterly groundless," an "infamous and calumnious report to the great detriment" of his own character and that of a lady residing in Buffalo, which has for some time been current.

—The Cincinnati *Herald* says that HARRISON H. DODD, the Indianapolis conspirator, who terminated his prison life by sliding down a rope instead of dangling from the end of it, is in Canada, in good physical condition, but rather seedy. He repents his folly, and curses his old associates with fervor.

—An old lady, aged about 90 years, a resident of Tarrytown, and for some time past partially deranged, arose from her bed on Saturday night last, and going to the river, threw herself in the water, and before assistance could be obtained, was drowned. Her body was recovered on Monday.

—At Grass Lake, Mich., last Sunday and Monday, two murders were committed—one a returned soldier named SHORT, who was poisoned by a woman with whom he was on a drunk; the other a citizen named DAVID SMOLK, who was stabbed by SHORT's companion, a soldier named THOMPSON.

—Mrs. KAMAKEE KAMAKAW has caused a sensation in Honolulu, by laying a claim to the whole of the plain east of the city, known as Kulao-ka-hua. She made so strong a case that a boundary commission was compelled to consider her case.

—In the divorce case of SHELTON *vs.* SHELTON, recently on trial in Litchfield, Ct., the lady came out ahead, the Judge decreeing her the handsome alimony of $8,000 per annum. Connecticut is the State for discontented wives.

—Gen. GRANT has made another speech. In reply to the welcome address of the Mayor of Sherbrook, Canada, he said: "It gives me much pleasure to meet you. Towards Canada and all the British provinces I cherish only the kindest feelings."

—A soldier named ROGERS, lately mustered out of the Sixth Vermont, poisoned himself with strychnine, on August 6, at Georgia, Vt. He left a letter, stating that he had lived as long as he desired, and hence "shuffled off this mortal coil."

—ANNIE OLIVER, a girl fifteen years of age, daughter of a rigger in the navy-yard, has made three attempts lately to burn the row of houses in which is her father's residence. The classical Philadelphia papers call this pyromania, which it undoubtedly is.

—LONGFELLOW, the poet, is engaged on a new story in verse, the incidents of which are drawn from the war. The measure is chiefly hexameter and the poem will possess some of the characteristics of "Evangeline."

—President JOHNSON's daughter, Senator PATTERSON, of Tennessee, and the President's son, who is his private Secretary, left Nashville on Monday for Washington, and will stop over one day in Cincinnati.

—The Manchester, N. H., papers bemoan the losses sustained by their townsman, Commodore NUTT, at the recent burning of Barnum's Museum. They say his loss was nearly $2000, including a silver mounted aquarium valued at $500.

—The wife of Mr. ALBRO TYLER, of Winsted, Conn., rode out into her husband's hay-field, last week, to assist in raking, and in jumping from the cart, in some unaccountable manner, broke both bones of one of her legs below the knee.

Rev. Dr. A. H. H. BOYD, of the Presbyterian Church, of Winchester, Va., is in a very precarious state of health. He was confined at Wheeling for a considerable time by the United States authorities.

—The barn of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, near Martinsburg, Va., was destroyed by fire last week. Four horses and a large lot of lumber were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

—A few days since the property in Gosport, well known as the "Half-Way House," was sold by its proprietor, Mr. MCHAFFEY, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. MAHONEY, of Portsmouth, for $5,500.

—The Siamese twins have actually commenced exhibiting themselves. They made their first appearance in Raleigh a few days since, and a local paper calls them strong "Union men."

—Brev. Brig.-Gen. Prince FELIX SALM-SALM assumed command of the post of Atlanta, Ga., on the 27th ult., and appointed a staff most of whom have unpronounceable German names.

—Gen. GRANT, for once, has been beaten. In the suit between him and JOSEPH W. WHITE, about a piece of land, which come off at St. Louis last week, WHITE got possession of the land.

—PATRICK SULLIVAN, of Burlington, Vt., attempted to hang himself on the 3d, in a drunken fit, but when the rope began to choke he yelled "murther" and was rescued.

—The Yale crew which achieved the recent victory over the Harvard boys at Worcester, has been done up photographically with its boat and all the fixings.

—The well-known marine painter, Mr. F. H. LANE, is lying very low at his residence in Gloucester, Mass. Mr. LANE has been in feeble health for some time.

—An "up-town gambler" of Troy recently won $25,000 at one of the Saratoga faro banks. Then the tide turned, and he lost all he had won, of course.

—Col. JENISON, the jayhawker, is about starting for the East on a lecturing tour. The war will be his theme.

—SAMUEL H. WELLES, the new Postmaster of Penn Yann, is a son of Judge WELLES, of the Supreme Court.

—Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT is still at Rye Beech, New-Hampshire. Two or three times a week he receives a "grand ovation."

—JEREMIAH PERKINS, keeper of the Rondout light-house, was killed, a few days since, by falling from a ladder into the hold of the barge *Humboldt*.

—SIMMONS, the sculptor, is about returning to Maine to superintend the erection of the statue of Gen. BERRY at Rockland.

—ALONZO KERMON, a boy only nine years of age, was arrested in Fishkill lately, on a charge of burglary.

—Miss ANGELA STARR KING, sister of the late T. STARR KING, is giving readings in California.

—Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, who has been dangerously sick for some time, is attended by Surgeon-General BARR and Dr. JUDSON of the army.

—KUKKAI, a Maquesan chief, died a few weeks ago in Honolulu.

—Gen. GREGG has been relieved from the command of the Lynchburgh district.

—Poor old JOHN BELL has taken the oath at Nashville. He takes it with sugar.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A correspondent of the London *Post* writes from Baden: "Much fuss having been made in some of the papers of the bank having been broken on Sunday last, I am enabled to give the true version of the case, which is simple in the extreme. This night week two young gentlemen arrived in Baden; one was a junior clerk in a government office in Paris, the other a Maltese merchant. After playing a short time the first-named won 60,000f., and the second 70,000f.—making the whole 130,000f. Of course, the usual satisfaction was visible among the crowd when the announcement was made that the bank would not play again that evening, and a looker-on might have imagined the tidings of some great victory had been received, or some popular candidate had been elected for an important office. But the authorities took no more notice of the matter than a keeper of a receiving-house for letters would have done had he been short of postage-stamps late at night; and at the appointed time in the morning business was commenced in the same quiet, unostentatious manner as before. Both the lucky winners left the next day, one to resume his official duties in the bureau at Paris, and the other was homeward-bound for 'the little military hothouse,' of which he is a denizen. Whether they will carry out their promise of returning in the Autumn with 'the great guns of Germany,' remains to be seen; but the matter was taken very quietly by those it most concerned."

—A shocking case of attempted murder and suicide has taken place in Leicester England. It appears that some time ago a man named JOHN BIGLEY, a laborer, lodged with THOMAS HALMAN and his wife in Vauxhall-street. Too close relations existed between the lodger and Mrs. HALMAN, and the husband's jealousy was excited, and BIGLEY was ordered to leave the house about three months ago. The parties, however, met occasionally, and on the 22d, about 11 o'clock P. M., the woman went to the Horse and Jockey public-house, where she found BIGLEY, who followed her out, and in a lane near to her home he suddenly stabbed her in the right shoulder. The woman screamed out, "Oh, you have killed me." The man answered, "I meant to do it." The poor woman was seriously injured, but hopes are entertained that she will recover. The police were communicated with and the man searched for. Next morning, however, BIGLEY was found upon the Danehill, with a fearful wound in his throat. He was conveyed to the infirmary, where he still lies under treatment.

—On the 22d ult,, a chemist, at Bow, was applied to by a man unknown to sell him some laudanum. Believing he intended to commit suicide he refused, and sent for a policeman, to whom he gave a description of his intending customer. The policeman went in the direction the man was said to have taken, and after some time found him sitting on the bank of the canal, and in the act of uncorking a bottle which proved to contain laudanum, an application to a second chemist having been more successful than to the first. The policeman took him into custody, and on searching him there was found in his pocket a sharp clasp-knife and a piece of rope. It would seem, therefore, from the provision he had made, coupled with the place in which he was found, that he had intended to be quadruply armed for this purpose. He repeatedly remarked that had the officers been two minutes later, it would have been all over. His motive, he said, was the fact that he had spent a fortune.

—The *Pays* gives the following somewhat fanciful etymology: "At the moment when the name of Montmorency is again about to be heard in the Palais de Justice we remind our readers of its singular origin. The Montmorencys existed already before the reign of CHARLEMAGNE; they were the issue of the famous LISOIS, who was baptized on the same day as CLOVIS. On that occasion LISOIS received from that monarch the war cry, 'God aids the first Christian.' That device, perpetuated in his family, was changed to 'God aids the first Christian Baron,' when a Montmorency was the first person honored with that title. CHARLEMAGNE, in confiding the command of an army to his son PEPIN, placed a Montmorency at his side. There are those who assert that the celebrated LISOIS, having struck down a Moorish chief in single combat, cried out, '*Mon Meure est occis—Mon Meure est occis!*' (my Moor is killed;) and that the cry so raised became a surname, and formed by corruption the name of Montmorency."

—A Parisian journal says: "The London season this year has taken away from the mothers of France two marrying men—Count W—— and Count K——." The journal adds: "It is difficult to resist the grace and the beauty of the season's *jeunes débutantes*—the beauties of the high aristocracy; but, alas! they are more seducing than rich." If, says a Paris correspondent, English parents would only give their daughters money before their deaths, instead of dividing their property in their wills, many more English young ladies would marry foreigners, if that be desirable. A Frenchman cannot understand marrying the most lovely woman without a "dot."

—The new Austrian Cabinet is now formed. According to the *New Prussian Gazette*, its members are: Count Mensdorff, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Emperor's Household; Count Belcredi, Minister of the Interior for the western part of the empire; Count Larisch, Finance; M. de Komers, Justice; Count Maurice Esterhazy remains Minister for Hungary without portfolio; Gen. Frank and M. de Burger continue Ministers of War and Marine; M. de Maylath, Chancellor of Hungary. No decision has yet been come to as to the Chancellors of Croatia and Transylvania; and, likewise, the Ministers of Public Worship and of Commerce are not named.

—A statement which is going the rounds of the papers, to the effect "that the matriculation examination of the University of London has been exceedingly fatal to the candidates," has elicited a reply from the Registrar of that university. The proportion of failures, he says, is 35.3 per cent., which is slightly in excess of the proportion in June, 1863, but less than the proportion of failures in June, 1864. The failures principally occur among candidates whose early education has been neglected, and who have attempted to repair their deficiencies by cramming.

—A short time since Mr. SMITH, of Hitcham, recovered in a very singular manner a valuable watch which had been stolen from his house about fifteen years ago. The watch was found while removing some old thatch from a building belonging to a Mr. RANSOM, and is supposed to have been placed there by one of the party connected with a robbery at the time above-mentioned. Part of the property was found at the time, and one man prosecuted. The watch was valued very much, as it was a family relic.

—The very unsatisfactory manner in which the three principal telegraph companies in England perform their work has been under discussion by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. The chamber appointed a committee to consider the matter, to get information on the subject from public offices, newspaper offices and private individuals, and to bring up a report showing how the present system works, and whether they were in the position to recommend something that might be useful to the public.

—At Tullamore Ireland THOMAS HAYES was convicted of the murder of his wife on the 15th of May, at Banagher. It will be remembered that the prisoner concealed the body of the murdered woman in a bog in such a manner that had he not voluntarily confessed his crime and pointed out the spot in which the body lay the probability is that it would never have been discovered. He was convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of August.

—The operative carpenters and joiners of London have agreed to accept the advance of ½d. per hour proposed by the masters, to commence on the 28th of August, with the further addition of ½d. to commence on the 1st of March next. They demand, however, that Mr. CUBITT's men, who have struck, shall, on resuming work, at once receive the extra halfpenny. The masters have not announced their intentions with regard to this requirement.

—At the Limerick assizes a verdict of £60 and costs has been returned against Mr. HENRY DEANE SPREAD, a cousin of Lord MUSKERRY, in a breach of promise case. The jilted fair one was a dairy farmer's daughter, whose personal attractions had fascinated the swain into writing a variety of ridiculous love-letters, intermixing sentimentality as to the state of his heart with business-like inquiries as to the condition of the cattle.

—The lamentable results of strikers are forcibly shown by the fact that the loss sustained by workmen in Staffordshire alone during the recent conflict between the masters and their hands is estimated at £500,000, the loss to the miners being £200,000, and to the men engaged in the manufacture of iron £300,000. This is known, but there is a vast amount of collateral loss and consequent privation which can never be estimated.

—The Belgian committee for pilgrimages to Rome is organising a fifth excursion for the 31st inst., setting out from Brussels, whence the pilgrims will be conveyed by Paris and Lyons to Marseilles, thence by sea to Civita Vecchia and by rail to Rome, for a stay of fifteen days. The return trip includes Naples, Leghorn, Piza, Genoa, Geneva, and Cologne, at a total expense, sight-seeing comprised, of 890 francs per pilgrim.

—The French Government has authorized the preliminary surveys of a railway along the coast from Cherbourg to Brest. This line, essentially maritime and strategical, will establish direct communication between the two great military ports on the Atlantic, as well as between the numerous trading and fishing ports scattered along the coast, which will be placed in direct connection with the lines of Normandy and Brittany running to Paris.

—M. SOMMELIER, engineer, has prepared a report on the works now going on at the Mont Cenis tunnel. The length of the tunnel between Bardonnèche and the Modane is 12,220 metres. By the end of 1864, 2,332 metres were completed on the side of Bardonneche, and 1,763 on that of Modane, or 4,095 metres in all. Since then, up to the 19th of June, 644 metres more have been bored, so that more than a third of the work has been completed.

—The acclimatisation in Victoria of the English pheasant and hare appears to be complete. At a recent meeting of the Council of the Acclimatisation Society at Melbourne, Mr. THOMAS AUSTIN gave an encouraging statement as to the results of the last breeding season on his estate. About 200 pheasants have been reared, and in one paddock Mr. AUSTIN said he counted 13 hares.

—A tradesman who had been ruined by a church rate appeared in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court on the 24th inst. He opposed the rate at law, being, as his counsel states, promised assistance, but was saddled with the church-wardens' costs to the amount of nearly £600, and his own, which were even larger. This victim of the tender mercies of the Church was a resident of Shrewsbury.

—Some excitement has been caused at Pulford, near Chester, by the death of three children in one family, by the symptoms of poisoning. The deaths have occurred in the family of Mr. CHARLES POWIS, foreman in the sawmills at Pulford, and the children who have died are of the respective ages of 16 months, 4 years and 6 years. The cause of death is being investigated.

—Mr. LEATHAM, late M. P. for Huddersfield, has been complimented by a very affectionate and touching address from the non-electors of the borough. At the same time Mrs. LEATHAM was presented with a suitable testimonial. An immense procession accompanied the deputation which presented these records to Whitley Park on the 22d.

—Mme. RISTORI has just been the victim of a considerable robbery. She possesses a handsome apartment at Rome, in which she intended to pass the Winter. She has now learned that the person in whose charge it has been left has absconded, after having sold all the furniture. The loss amounts to above 10,000 francs.

The "Wizard of the North" has just dropped in for a windfall. A short time ago he invested a portion of his earnings in the purchase of some land in Australia, which he obtained on very moderate terms. This land is now required by a railway company, and it is said that the Wizard will derive considerable profit by the new transfer.

—An alarming fire broke out recently at Ischl, where the two children of the Emperor of Austria now are. A number of shops and the Hotel Elizabeth were burned to the ground. Toward evening, the high wind, which had promoted the ravages of the flames, subsided, and the conflagration was checked.

—A mendicant, well known in the neighborhood of the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, addressed to a friend of ours lately the following irresistable appeal: "I am poor, Monsieur, but I am religious. I want but one of the saving virtues. I have Faith, I have Hope, it remains with you to give me Charity."

—The melancholy death of Lord FRANCIS DOUGLAS on the Matterhorn recalls the curious fact that his father also came to a violent end. The last Marquis of Queensbury, who sat for Dumfriesshire as Lord DRUMLANRIG, killed himself by accident while rabbit shooting near his own house.

—A meeting was held on the 22d, at Warwick, presided over by Lord LEIGH, Lord Lieutenant, with a view to secure the abolition of statute fairs, so far as the hiring of servants is concerned. A large number of agriculturists were present, and pledged themselves to do what they could to aid in the movement.

—A gentleman's yacht has been seized in Southampton water by the Custom-house authorities, in consequence of contraband goods having been found on board. The owner has been exonerated from all blame, but the captain has been held to bail, and some of the crew have been committed to prison.

—The "Edmunds scandal," as it was termed, is not yet over. We learn, on good authority, that Mr. LEONARD EDMUNDS has filed a bill in the Court of Chancery against Lord BROUGHAM and his brother, WILLIAM BROUGHAM, to get back the money paid for them, as he alleges, since the year 1833.

—The Privy Council have ordered that the act for preventing the spread of disease among cattle shall at once be brought into operation. They have been induced to take this step in consequence of the prevalence of contagious disorders among cattle in the metropolis and neighborhood.

—The Royal Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has proved very successful, 87,636 persons having visited the exhibition. £6,271 0s. 5d. has been taken, thus placing Plymouth fourth on the list of the society's exhibitions, up to the present time, for the number of visitors.

—The well-known hermit at Stevenage, HERTS, is said to bestow £20 a week, which is brought to him in pence, in alms to any one who asks. To every ordinary beggar he gives one penny; to an Irish beggar he gives twopence. Consequently, the neighborhood swarms with mendicants.

—The story in the London and Paris papers that Lord BROUGHAM intends to purchase and to gift back again the property which his friend M. BERRYER is likely to be compelled to sell, is, we have reason to believe, without foundation.

—The first thirty performances of the "Africaine" at Paris, produced a receipt of 349,000 francs (nearly £14,000 sterling,) averaging 11,533 francs (£461 sterling) nightly—a success, we believe, unprecedented.

—On the 23d of last month a meeting of German geographers was held in GOETHE's house, at Frankfort, under the Presidency of Dr. PETERMAN, of Gotha. The President read a paper on the organization of an expedition to the Arctic regions.

—A Brussels letter states that King LEOPOLD has just been again punctured for the dropsy, which had gained the chest. His Majesty's strong constitution enables him to resist these repeated attacks, but there is no hope of a definite cure.

—M. NOIROT, principal editor of the *Revue Coloniale*, has met with his death while bathing in the Marne, He was drawn into a whirlpool formed by a deep hole, and could not extricate himself. He was only 35 years of age.

—It is believed in Paris that the British fleet will be at Cherbourg on the 14th of August, and at Brest on the 18th. Austria, Sweden, Portugal and Spain have expressed a wish to be represented on this occasion.

—Before leaving Paris, the Emperor NAPOLEON signed a decree ordering four iron-clads to be built after the model of the *Taureau*. The regular sittings of the Council of Ministers will be continued at Fontainbleau, under the prisidency of the Empress.

—ABD-EL-KADER still attracts much attention at Paris. Although 58 years old, and decidedly stout, he is considered very handsome by the Parisians, to whom he is very accessible. He is to stay five or six weeks longer in Paris.

—"At the assizes," writes a Donegal grand juror to the *Times*, "now supposed to be holding for the County of Donegal, in which there are about 240,000 inhabitants, there is not one case of either a criminal or civil nature to be tried."

—At a recent meeting of Mr. GLADSTONE's Oxford Committee it was decided that the expenses attending the late Oxford University election should be borne by his friends in accordance with precedents.

—Mr. PLANT, the weather prophet of London, writes to predict that, hot as the weather has been, it is nothing to that which we shall experience during the remainder of the present month.

—The Metropolitan Sewage Company, of London, have made their first contract with a farmer, in the neighborhood of Barking, for the supply of sewage at the rate of 2d. per ton.

—The King of Greece has decided to go and live at Corfu for a time, to get out of the imbroglio at Athens. The foreign Ministers have been invited to follow the court.

—An extraordinary mission is to be sent to Japan from Florence, for the purpose of entering into commercial relations with the Tycoon, especially in reference to the silk trade.

—The number of foreign Orpheonists expected to attend the great German musical festival at Dresden, toward the end of this month, is estimated at 7,200.

—In the Department of the Cher the police have prosecuted a man for non-observance of the Sunday, an event which has hitherto been almost without a precedent in France.

—Madlle. ADELINA PATTI has been engaged for ten performances at the Pagliano Theatre in Florence. This will be the first time she has sung on the Italian stage.

—A monument which has cost nearly £5,000 has been inaugurated at Melbourne to the memory of O'HARA and BURKE, the travelers who died in the bush, in June, 1861.

—The admirers of the recent French pamphlet, *Propos de Labienus*, are promised another composition of a similar character, to be published at Brussels, under the title of *Cæsar Orateur*.

—On the evening of the 13th ult. a severe shock of earthquake visited the town of Pöllau, in Styria, and its environs. Another shock was felt next morning.

—The masons' strike in Paris has terminated, the masters conceding the demand for an advance of wages made by the men.

—Letters from Constantinople mention that the Viceroy of Egypt is about to leave that capital to travel in France and England.

—The *Moniteur* says that the reductions in the army of Venetia, ordered by the Emperor of Austria, have been effected.

—The betrothal of the Prince of Hanau, son of the Elector of Hesse and the Princess of Lippe, has just taken place at Carlsbad.

—A Vienna correspondent announces the death of M. SCHNORR VON CAROLSFELD, the German tenor, and one of the best oratorio singers in Europe.

—The number of wrecks reported last week was 46; making a total of 1,223 for the present year.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Friday, Aug. 11, after a brief illness, EDWARD L. ARCHER, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Geo. B. Archer, No. 38 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 4 P. M.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., Saturday morning, Aug. 12, LOUISE VAN NORMAN, wife of Lewis M. Brown, and daughter of Rev. D. C. Van Norman, of New-York, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of J. Lovell Canfield, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Train boat for Morris and Essex Railroad leaves at foot of Barclay-st. 8:20 A. M. Carriages will meet the cars at Morris Plains Station. Return train from Morristown at 3 P. M.

LEACH.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 11, CHARLES PIERCE, infant son of Augustus M. and Mary J. Leach, aged 9 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place at Glen Cove on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

LEFFERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug 10, HARRIET LEFFERTS, daughter of the late James and Ann Eliza Lefferts, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MOTT.—On Friday evening, Aug. 11, ELIZABETH PROUDFOOT, wife of John G. Mott, aged 70 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

MURRAY.—At Kreischerville, S. I., on Friday, Aug. 11, at 9 A. M., GILLETTA MURRAY, relict of James Murray, formerly of this city, in the 88th year of her age.

MURRAY.—Also, at Kreischerville, S. I., on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 6½ A. M., JAMES M. MURRAY, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from West Baptist Church, Kreischerville, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Stages will be at Richmond Valley Station, Staten Island Railroad, to meet morning trains.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, after a painful illness, OLIVIA PLACETTE, youngest daughter of Mary Teresa and John Mc Leod Murphy, aged 4 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 118th-st., near 2d-av., Harlem. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RAYWOOD.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 12, WM. G. RAYWOOD, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's papers.

SPEAIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 10, after a severe illness, WILLIAM SPEAIGHT, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William A. Speaight, No. 14 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh, on this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

STOCKING.—On Friday, Aug. 11, of consumption, HANNAH MARIA, wife of Sidney D. Stocking, and second daughter of Henry B. Mellville.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 129 Amity-st.

SANDER.—On Friday evening, Aug. 11, ANNETTE SANDER, aged 21 years and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Baltimore papers please copy.

TRETHEWAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, at Mott Haven, Westchester County, Mrs. CAROLINE TRETHEWAY, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of H. A. Daly, Esq., corner of Boston Road and Garden-st., Mott Haven.

WALL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Aug. 11, WILLIAM WALL, Jr., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the fifth company, Seventh regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and friends throughout the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION DEEPLY INTERESTING, between Orthodoxy and Spiritualism, SUNDAY, at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st. Subjects: *Is Spiritualism True? Did Christ Rise from the Dead?* Prof. MADISON is again expected to exhibit his mirth-provoking wooden spirits.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, SULLIVAN-st., between Prince and Houston sts.—An old-fashioned quarterly meeting will commence THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Love Feast on SABBATH, at 9 A. M.; preaching at the usual hour, by Rev. LEVI WOOD; camp-meeting at Barryville commences next WEDNESDAY.

REV. DR. BAKER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach corner Bedford and Downing sts., SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and EVENING, 7½. Subject in morning: *The Faith in the Son of God that Secures Salvation.* Subject in the evening: *The True Hope of Future Blessedness.* Also will preach every SABBATH in August at same place.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening. Strangers and others are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

A DISTINGUISHED STRANGER FROM Cincinnati, Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, A. M., Pastor of Union Chapel, will preach in Prof. Mattison's Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. No evening services. Prof. Mattison has nothing to do with the spiritual meetings, as has been advertised.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY—Bitts' Hall, No. 720 Broadway. CHARLES PARTRIDGE will speak at 10½ o'clock, on *Spiritualism and the Duties of Spiritualists;* 7½, on *Labor—its Needs, its Relation to Capital, its Rights.* Working people specially invited. Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life for the righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av. Open for public worship EVERY SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. All citizens in the vicinity are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH — HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, of Akron, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL METHODIST E. CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening: *Reflections suggested by a tour of 4,000 miles through the South and Southwest.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Amity-street, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—This church will be open for divine service SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and for prayers at 5 o'clock, P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; also, at 7½ P. M., *On the Plagues of Egypt.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers' class at 12 noon. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIMS' BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Strangers welcome.

REV. MR. TOLLMAN WILL PREACH in the lecture room of the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, will preach in this church, SABBATH, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.
WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 96 Madison-st.

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

Documents Connected with the Mission to England.

The Montreal papers publish the following documents:

Papers relating to the Conferences which have taken place between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Executive Council of Canada, appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Defence of the Province.

DOWNING-STREET, Jan. 21, 1865.

MY LORDS: Her Majesty's Government are unwilling, under present circumstances, to press upon the Government of Canada any decision which, consistent with prudence, should be postponed upon a subject of so much importance to the British North American Provinces as the subject of the defence of Canada. They are sensible of the considerations which render it expedient to wait for such a decision until some further progress shall have been made in the discussion of the proposal for the union of those provinces, and until it shall have been ascertained whether the question is to be considered by the Ministers of the United British North American Provinces or by the Ministers of Canada alone. But, without anticipating that any causes of differences are likely to disturb our present friendly relations with the Government of the United States, they think it necessary to bear in mind the vast accession which has been made, and still continues to be made, to the military forces of that powerful country. They cannot forget the very small proportion which the numerical strength of the British troops on the North American continent bears to the forces which might at any moment be brought into the field against them. It would be cause of just reproach against the British Government if those troops were suffered to remain in a position which on the outbreak of the war they might not be able to hold until the military and naval resources of the country could be made available for their support. These considerations seem to Her Majesty's Government to render it absolutely necessary that the defences of Quebec should be materially strengthened, and without delay they intend therefore on their own part to include in the estimates of the present year a vote for improving the defences of Quebec. The proposed defences at Montreal are so important to the general safety of the province and to the maintenance of communications between districts west of Montreal and the naval and military power of the mother country that Her Majesty's Government trust that they may look with confidence to the Government of Canada for the immediate construction of these works. Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to provide the armaments for the work at Montreal, as well as for those at Quebec.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,] EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Inclosure in No. 1.]

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th March, 1865.

The committee respectfully recommend that four members of your Excellency's council do proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government:

1. Upon the proposed confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the means whereby it can be me most speedily effected.

2. Upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada, in the event of war arising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada.

3. Upon the steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States.

4. Upon the arrangements necessary for the settlement of the Northwest Territory and Hudson's Bay Company's claims.

5. And, generally, upon the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected.

The Committee further recommend that the following members of Council be named to form the Delegation, viz: Messrs. MACDONALD, CARTIER, BROWN, and GALT.

Certified, WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Monck, Governor-General of British North America, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned having, by Order in Council of March 24, 1865, been appointed a Committee of the Executive Council of Canada to proceed to England and confer with Her Majesty's Government on certain subjects of importance to the province, sailed for England in April last; and having discharged the duty intrusted to them and returned to Canada, we now beg to submit for Your Excellency's information, a statement of our proceedings while in London.

The circumstances under which this mission became necessary are doubtless fresh in Your Excellency's recollection. For a considerable time past, in view of the civil war going on in the United States, and the impossibility of anticipating what international questions might at any moment arise, Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty from time to time to direct the attention of the government of Canada to the insecure position of the province in the event of disturbed relations unhappily resulting, and to urge the adoption of protective measures. In these communications it was not concealed that Her Majesty's Government expected the people of Canada to assume more onerous military duties than they had previously borne. Your Excellency's advisers were always prepared frankly to consider these proposals, and to submit for the approval of Parliament such measures as might be found just and reasonable. But they felt at the same time that to secure the hearty assent of Parliament and the country to any important changes in the military relations between the parent State and the colony, an explanation on the whole subject should first be had, so that a clear understanding as to the share of defence borne by each might be arrived at, and all ground of irritating and hurtful reproach for alleged neglect of duty by the colony entirely removed. In view also of the anticipated early union of all the British North American colonies—so well calculated to simplify the system of defence—the government of Canada deemed it highly desirable that the settlement of this important question should be reserved for the action of the government and Legislature of the new Confederation. Her Majesty's Government concurred in these views.

In the early part of this year, however, events occurred that changed the situation of affairs. The conference at Fortress Monroe for the cessation of hostilities, the disturbances on the Canadian frontier, the imposition of the passport system, the notice given by the American Government for a termination of the convention restricting the naval armament on the Lakes and other events, tended to revive and deepen the feeling of insecurity; and Her Majesty's Government urged the immediate erection of permanent works of defence at Quebec and Montreal, the cost of the former to be borne by the Imperial Treasury, and the latter by the people of Canada. Your Excellency's advisers were most anxious to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, but they could not feel it their duty to propose to Parliament to vote for defensive works at Montreal while the defence of Upper Canada, on land and on the Lakes, was unprovided for. The position of affairs was further complicated by the result of the New-Brunswick elections, which postponed, at least for a time, the union of the Provinces; and, by the formal notice given by the American Government for the termination, in March next, of the Reciprocity Treaty. It became evident that the time had arrived, and could not longer be postponed, for a full and frank explanation with Her Majesty's Government on the whole state of affairs; and with that view an immediate mission to England with your Excellency's assent, was resolved upon. The state of the case was forthwith communicated to the Legislative Assembly, which were then in session; and Parliament was shortly after prorogued on the understanding that it would be summoned to learn the result of the negotiations and complete the business of the session as soon as the delegates returned from Great Britain.

On arriving in England, we lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; and a committee of the Imperial Cabinet, consisting of His Grace the Duke of SOMERSET, the Right Honorable the Earl DEGREY and RIPON, the Right Honorable WM. E. GLADSTONE, and the Right Honorable EDWARD CARDWELL, having been appointed to confer with us, negotiations were opened and continued at frequent interviews up to the close of our mission.

The subject to which we first invited the attention of the conference was the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies. We reminded the Imperial Ministers how largely all the questions with the discussion of which we were charged, and especially those of defence, foreign commercial relations, and internal communication, would be affected by the Union, and how greatly their satisfactory settlement would be facilitated by it. We explained the reasons that existed for obtaining the assent of all the Colonies to the Union at an early date, and the promise to which the Government of Canada stood pledged to proceed without delay with constitutional reforms for Canada alone, in the event of the larger measure failing to be obtained. We received at once from the members of the Imperial Cabinet assurances of their hearty approval of the confederation scheme, and of their anxious desire to promote its early accomplishment, by all the legitimate influence of the Imperial Government. In the discussion of the means to be adopted for effecting confederation, we trust it is unnecessary to assure Your Excellency that the idea of coercing the maritime provinces into the measure was not for a moment entertained. The end sought was to ascertain in what manner the question of Union in all its bearings could be best brought under the full and fair consideration of our fellow colonists, and the grave responsibility urged upon them, which they would assume by thwarting a measure so pregnant with future prosperity to British America, so anxiously desired by the great mass of the people to be effected by it, and which had been received with such marked satisfaction by our fellow subjects throughout the British Empire. We received assurances that her Majesty's government would adopt every legitimate means for securing the early assent of the maritime Provinces to the Union. In the course of these discussions, the question of the Intercolonial Railway came up as a necessary accompaniment of confederation, when we sought and obtained a renewal of the promised imperial guarantee of a loan for the construction of that work.

The important question of the future military relations between the mother country and Canada received earnest and grave consideration. Before entering on the discussion of details, we referred to the recent debates in the Imperial Parliament on the subject of Canadian defences, and especially to the assertions confidently made by certain members of the House of Commons that Canada was incapable of efficient protection against invasion from her inland border. We explained the injury such statements tended to produce, and the necessity of our ascertaining, as a preliminary step to our discussions, whether or not they were well founded. We asked that a report on the whole subject of the defence of Canada, with plans and estimates, might be obtained from the highest military and naval authorities of Great Britain. Such a report was obtained and communicated to us confidentially, and we rejoice to say that it was calculated to remove all doubt as to the security of our country, so long as the hearts of our people remain firmly attached to the British flag, and the power of England is wielded in our defence.

On the part of Canada we expressed the desire that this plan for the defence of all parts of the Province should be taken as the basis of arrangement; and that a full and candid discussion should be had as to the share of the cost that ought to be borne respectively by the Imperial and Provincial Exchequers. We expressed the earnest wish of the people of Canada to perpetuate the happy existing connection with Great Britain, and their entire willingness to contribute to the defence of the Empire their full quota, according to their ability, of men and money. But we pointed out that if war should ever unhappily arise between England and the United States, it could only be an Imperial war, on Imperial grounds—that our country alone would be exposed to the horrors of invasion—and that our exposed position, far from entailing on us unusual burdens, should, on the contrary, secure for us the special and generous considerations of the Imperial Government. We explained, moreover, that though Canada continued to progress steadily and rapidly, it was a vast country, sparsely populated; that the difficulties of first settlement were hardly yet overcome; that the profits of our annual industry were to be found not in floating wealth, but in the increased value of our farms and mines; and that, at this moment especially, from the failure of successive crops, the effects of the American civil war on our commercial relations, and the feeling of insecurity as to our position, (greatly aggravated by statements of the defencelessness of the country in the British Parliament and by portions of the British press,) Canada was laboring under a temporary but serious depression. We pointed out that, while fully recognising the necessity, and prepared to provide for such a system of defence as would restore confidence in our future at home and abroad, the best ultimate defence for British America was to be found in the increase of her population as rapidly as possible, and the husbanding of our resources to that end; and without claiming it as a right, we ventured to suggest that by enabling us to throw open the northwestern territories to free settlement, and by aiding us in enlarging our canals and prosecuting internal productive works, and by promoting an extensive plan of emigration from Europe into the unsettled portions of our domain, permanent security would be more quickly and surely and economically secured than by any other means. We did not fail to point out how this might be done without cost or risk to the British Exchequer, and how greatly it would lighten the new burden of defence proposed to be assumed at a moment of depression by the people of Canada.

Much discussion insued on all these points, and the result arrived at was that if the people of Canada undertook the works of defence at and west of Montreal, and agreed to expend in training their militia, until the union of all the Provinces was determined, a sum not less than is now expended annually for that service, her Majesty's Government would complete the fortifications at Quebec, provide the whole armament for all the works, guarantee a loan for the sum necessary to construct the works undertaken by Canada, and in the event of war, undertake the defence of every portion of Canada with all the resources of the empire.

The question having arisen as to the time and order in which propositions should be submitted to the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, it appeared that no action could be taken upon them during the present year; and it was therefore deemed inexpedient to complicate the confederation question by changing the basis of the Quebec conference resolutions, which might result from the present adoption of these propositions. The further consideration of the defensive works was accordingly deferred for the action of the government and legislature of the proposed British North American Confederation—but the assurance of her Majesty's Government was at the same time given, that if circumstances arose to render an application expedient by Canada alone for the immediate prosecution of the works of defence, such application would be received in the most friendly spirit.

On the subject of the American Reciprocity Treaty we entered into full explanations with the Imperial Ministers. We explained how advantageously the treaty had worked for Canada, and the desire of our people for its renewal; but we showed at the same time how much more advantageously it had operated for American interests—and we expressed our inability to believe that the United States Government seriously contemplated the abolition of an arrangement by which they had so greatly increased their foreign commerce, secured a vast and lucrative carrying trade, and obtained free access to the St. Lawrence and to the invaluable fishing-grounds of British America—and that on the sole ground that the Provinces had also profited by the treaty. We explained the immediate injury that would result to Canadian interests from the abrogation of the treaty; but we pointed out at the same time the new and ultimately more profitable channels into which our foreign trade must, in that event, be turned, and the necessity of preparing for the change if indeed it was to come. We asked that the British Minister at Washington might be instructed to state frankly to the American Government the desire of the Canadian people for a renewal of the treaty, and our readiness to discuss and favorably entertain any just propositions that might be made for an extension or modification of its connections. We requested that the views of the American Government should be obtained at the earliest convenience, and that His Excellency Sir FREDERICK BRUCE should act, in concert with the Canadian Government, in the matter. The Imperial Government cordially assented to our suggestions.

The important question of opening up to settlement and cultivation the vast British territories, on the northwest borders of Canada, next obtained the attention of the Conference. Your Excellency is aware that the desire of the Government of Canada for a satisfactory and final adjustment of this matter has been often formally expressed. In your Excellency's dispatch of 19th January, 1864, to the Colonial Secretary, the anxious desire of the Canadian Government was communicated "for some speedy, inexpensive and mutually satisfactory plan" for settling definitely "the northwestern boundary of Canada," and the claim of Canada was asserted to "all that portion of Central British America which can be shown to have been in possession of the French at the period of the cession in 1763."

In reply to this dispatch, Mr. CARDWELL, on 1st July, 1864, requested to be informed whether the government was prepared to assist in negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company, with the view of accepting any portion of the territory now claimed by that company, and providing the means of local administration therein; and he suggested that if so prepared it would be desirable that some person duly authorized to communicate the views of the Canadian Government should be sent to England for that purpose.

On the 11th November, 1864, a minute council was approved by Your Excellency, in reply to Mr. CARDWELL'S dispatch. It set forth that the Government of Canada was ready and anxious to coöperate with the Imperial Government in securing the early settlement of the Northwestern Territories, and the establishment of local government in its settled portions; but that in its opinion the first step toward that end was the extinction of all claim by the Hudson's Bay Company to proprietary rights in the soil and exclusive rights of trade. It suggested that it was for the Imperial Government, and not for the Government of Canada, to assume the duty of bringing to an end a monopoly originating in an English charter, and exercised so long under Imperial sanction but that when the negotiations were brought to a close, the Government of Canada would be ready to arrange with the Imperial Government for the annexation to Canada of such portions of the Territory as might be available for settlement, as well as the opening of communication into the Territory and providing means of local administration. Or should the Imperial Government prefer to erect the Territory into a crown colony, the Canadian Government would gladly coöperate in the opening up of direct communication into the territory, and the settlement of the country. The minute finally suggested that the Hon. President of the Council, while in England, would communicate more fully to Mr. CARDWELL the views of the Canadian Government.

The negotiations that followed on this dispatch, satisfied us of the impossibility of enforcing the end sought by Canada without long-protracted, vexatious and costly litigation. The Hudson's Bay Company were in possession, and if time were their object, could protract the proceedings indefinately; and Her Majesty's Government appeared unwilling to ignore pretensions that had frequently received *quasi* recognition from the Imperial authorities. Calling to mind, therefore, the vital importance to Canada of having that great and fertile country opened to Canadian enterprise, and the tide of emigration into it directed through Canadian channels, remembering also the danger of large grants of land passing into the hands of mere moneyed corporations and embarrassing the rapid settlements of the country—and the risk that the recent discoveries of gold on the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains might throw out into the country large masses of settlers unaccustomed to British Institutions—we arrived at the conclusion that the quickest solution of the question would be the best for Canada. We accordingly proposed to the Imperial Ministers that the whole British territory east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the American or Canadian lines should be made over to Canada, subject to such rights as the Hudson's Bay Company might be able to establish; and that the compensation to that company (if any were to be found due) should be met by a loan guaranteed by Great Britain. The Imperial Government consented to this, and a careful investigation of the case satisfies us that the compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company cannot, under any circumstances, be onerous. It is but two years since the present Hudson's Bay Company purchased the entire property of the old company; they paid £1,500,000 for the entire property and assets—in which were included a large sum of cash on hand, large landed properties in British Columbia and elsewhere not included in our arrangement, a very large claim against the United States Government under the Oregon Treaty—and ships, goods, pelts, and business premises in England and Canada valued at £1,023,569. The value of the territorial rights of the company, therefore, in the estimation of the company itself, will be easily arrived at.

The results of our communications with the Committee of Her Majesty's Government were placed by Mr. CARDWELL, in the form of a dispatch to your Excellency; that document bears date the 17th June, 1865, and has already reached Your Excellency's hands. It contains a correct statement of the result of the conference.

Although the subject was not specially referred to us, we did not fail to call the attention of the Colonial Minister to the anomolous position of foreigners who have settled in Canada and become naturalized subjects under the Provincial Statutes. Mr. CARDWELL admitted the hardship of the case, and stated that it was the desire of Her Majesty's Government to remedy it, and that with that view he had referred the subject to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion as to the best mode of doing so.

It will be gratifying to many devoted subjects of Her Majesty throughout British America, whose fears have been excited by the language too often heard of late years, on the subject of Colonial connection, that we received from Her Majesty's Ministers the assurance that the British Government acknowledge the obligation of defending every portion of Canada with all the resources at its command.

Such, in brief, is the outline of our communications with Her Majesty's Government, and we cannot conclude this report without gratefully acknowledging the distinguished consideration extended to us as the representatives of Canada, not only by the Ministers with whom we were brought more directly in contact, but by many eminent personages with whom we had the honor of conferring on the objects of our mission. To Mr. CARDWELL we are especially indebted for unremitting kindness and attention. We are happy to believe that the result of our visit to England has been to inspire more just views as to the position and feeling of the Canadian people, and to draw closer the ties that have so long and so happily attached our province to the Mother Country.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
GEO. ET. CARTIER,
GEO. BROWN,
A. T. GALT,

QUEBEC, July 12, 1865.

The paper contains further a dispatch of Mr. CARDWELL, giving Lord MONCK a summary of the mission, and a dispatch of Mr. CARDWELL to the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, urging in very strong terms the Imperial view of the policy of Confederation; but as these have already appeared in the Montreal *Gazette*, we do not repeat them.

Congressional Districts.

From the Petersburgh Index.

We republish below the names of the counties composing the several Congressional Districts in Virginia, as these districts were laid off by the Alexandria Legislature:

First District—Accomac, Northumberland, Essex, Northampton, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster, Middlesex, King and Queen, King William, New-Kent, Gloucester, Mathews, York, James City, Charles City, Warwick, King George, Caroline.

Second District—Princess Anne, Norfolk County and City, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex, Surrey, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Greensville.

Third District—Stafford, Spottsylvania, Orange, Culpepper, Rappahannock, Louisa, Hanover, Henrico, Richmond City, Goochland.

Fourth District—Mecklenburgh, Lunenburgh, Appomattox, Charlotte, Prince Edward, Nottaway, Buckingham, Cumberland, Amelia, Powhattan, Chesterfield, Fluvanna, Amherst, Nelson.

Fifth District.—Patrick, Franklin, Henry, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Campbell, Bedford, Roanoke.

Sixth District—Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Highland, Bath, Alleghany, Botetourt, Albemarle, Page, Green, Madison, Craig.

Seventh District—Alexandria, Berkeley, Frederick, Shenandoah, Jefferson, Clark, Warren, Loudoun, Fauquier, Fairfax, Prince William.

Eighth District—Lee, Scott, Wise, Buchanan, Russell, Washington, Grayson, Smythe, Tazewell, Bland, Wythe, Carroll, Pulaski, Giles, Montgomery, Floyd.

Candidates have already been announced in several of the districts, and we presume others will announce themselves in due season. The election for members of Congress and the Legislature will take place, we believe, on the second Tuesday in October.

DINWIDDIE ELECTIONS.

The elections in Dinwiddie, under the recent order of Gov. PIERPOINT, occurred on Thursday, Aug. 3. A gentleman just from the vicinity of the Court-house, furnishes us with a partial account of the result. Mr. GEO. J. BROWN, who was opposed by HENRY COUSINS, Esq., has been elected Sheriff by 55 majority.

Capt. B. J. EPPES is elected Commonwealth's Attorney. He had no opposition.

ALBERT ORGAIN, Esq., has defeated his opponent, W. HODGES MANN, Esq., for Clerk of the Court, by 13 majority.

In the First District the following Justices of the Peace have been elected:

DANCE, BASS, CAMPBELL and DOYLE.

There were eight candidates voted for.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Seven per cent., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 400 Hudson-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—FIRST AND ONLY time ever offered; everything requisite for baking now on the spot; splendid location; the present owner will retire from all business; the establishment has always (19 years) succeeded; fireproof dwelling and rear bakery, horse, &c., &c.; $13,000, half on bond and mortgage, or may perhaps be leased. Inquire at Fountain's India Store, 856 Broadway; or 175 86th-st., Agent, corner of Third-av., for a few days.

FOR SALE—SODA-WATER STAND, DOING A good business, corner Fulton and Cliff sts. Inquire at WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S soda-water stand, No. 103 Beekman-st.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug., 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Cashier, having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, C. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

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BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

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No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,

Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS FOR

$1,000,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

OF

$100, $500 and $1,000,

REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,

WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,

1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,

AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the tract mortgage deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed, Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to Isaac Livermore, Treasurer of said company, at Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at noon, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of sixty-seven hundred dollars.

Also, of either First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said company, to the value of twenty-three hundred dollars.

I. M. FORBES, H. H. HUNNEWELL, N. THAYER, Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. B. LOVELESS PATENT.

THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY

PETROLEUM STOVE,

DEPOT NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY.

THE GREATEST INVENTION

of modern times.

Already in use in

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,

and pronounced by all

A MODEL OF USEFULNESS, ECONOMY AND LUXURY.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE

with housekeepers, doing

MORE WORK AT LESS EXPENSE

than any oil or gas stove ever presented to the public.

It will BAKE, BOIL, ROAST, BROIL, FRY, STEW and

WASH AND IRON.

at a cost of

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.

A large assortment of

STOVES OF ALL SIZES,

from No. 1 to No. 4, with furniture complete, always on hand.

N. B.—Mr. C. B. LOVELESS, the Patentee, will be in attendance at his office in the depot, Nos. 542-44 Broadway, daily, for the purpose of giving all required information in regard to the stoves, and for the sale of territory for the exclusive right of his patents. Some very choice districts remaining unsold, which, if applied for soon, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. The demand for these stoves is constantly increasing, and they are bound to have a large and ready sale wherever they are introduced.

There is no more valuable patent right in the United States.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVS.—OWNERS OF property on 6th or 7th avs., and on the streets between the same above 111th-st., are requested to leave their address with JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., for the purpose of effecting such an organization as may be necessary to complete the proposed improvements, under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, as speedily as possible.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the members of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association that an election for trustees will be held at the corner of 1st-av., and 5th-st., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 15, 1865, at 4 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present. By order.

JAS. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address

L. BROWN & CO.,

No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 83 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13,* 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I. Boarding-school for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals. MRS. M. L. READ, MISS M. E. BROWN, MISS M. L. McCLURE.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 10th. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 18. Rev. W. PECK.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WHO teaches her own language, as well as French, English, music, drawing and needlework, desires a situation. Address H. P., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMIly or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN THE COMMERcial Department at the Hudson River Institute. Address ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 754 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS. Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austerlitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.
A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.
Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAIL-ROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.
Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

DRY GOODS.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
FOSTER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING,
SOME OF THE
GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
EVER OFFERED
TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
HAVING BOUGHT LARGELY
PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE,
WE ARE READY
AND WILLING
TO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS
GOOD GOODS, AT CHEAP PRICES.
BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS,
COBURGS, PARAMATTAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINETTS,
MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FLANNELS
AT THE FORMER LOW PRICES,
CONSISTING OF:
WHITE FLANNELS, RED FLANNELS,
GRAY FLANNELS, BLUE FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c.
The above goods will probably be much higher when our present stock, bought at low prices, is exhausted.
FROM AUCTION.
A LARGE LOT OF WET TOWELS
AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
TOWELS FOR 28c., WORTH 50c.
TOWELS FOR 31c., WORTH 60c.
HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 12½c., WORTH 25c.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED,
AND ARE SOLD FOR ABOUT HALF
THEIR VALUE.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE,
RED AND BLACK SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT RED AND BLACK,
ALL KINDS OF SKIRTS.
ALSO
WHITE GOODS, FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN JACONETS, STRIPED JACONETS, PLAID
JACONETS, PLAIN NANSOOKS, STRIPED
NANSOOKS, PLAID NANSOOKS,
CAMBRICS, SWISSES, &c., &c.,
TOGETHER WITH OTHER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
WAISTS AND SPENCERS.
WHITE MARSEILLES, 75 CENTS, $1, AND $1 25.
TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.
FROM AUCTION
AT AUCTION PRICES,
MUSLINS,
BOTH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE RATES.
P. S. AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK OF GOODS WILL SATISFY ANY PERSON THAT THEY ARE RETAILED CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

AUCTION ALPACAS!!

GOOD BLACK ALPACAS	40 cents.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS	44 cents.
FINER BLACK ALPACAS	50 cents.
MUCH FINER BLACK ALPACAS	62½ cents.
VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS	75 cents.
FINEST QUALITY FROM 87½c. TO $1 25.	

The above line of Alpacas comprise the best bargains offered to the public since the commencement of the late war.
ALSO,
A LARGE LINE OF
COLORED ALPACAS.
GOOD ALPACAS, ALL COLORS 37½c.
FINE QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 50c.
FINER QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 56c.
MUCH FINER, ALL COLORS, 62½c.
FINEST QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 75c.
This line of colored alpacas has been bought during the past week at prices greatly below the former rates. For instance, the 56c. grade is as fine as the quality generally sold for 75c. The other grades are equally cheap.
THE ABOVE PRICES ARE
CASH PRICES,
AND MUST BE SOLD
STRICTLY FOR CASH.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. L. LEVETT, DENTIST.—THE PUBlic are invited to call at his Dental Rooms, No. 361 6th av., between 21st and 22d-sts., to inspect specimens of Artificial Teeth. Every improvement in both the mechanical and operative departments. Charges moderate. All operations warranted, and particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Nearly ready).....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE...A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin.....$100 00
Second Cabin.....55 00
Steerage.....32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
At noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.....COSTA RICA.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
First class, $250. | Second class, $175. | Third class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, and the MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN.
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT wishes a situation as companion, either to one lady or some young ladies; has no objection to travel, either in this country or abroad; references exchanged. Address, for two weeks, L. M. N., Post-office, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, A returned volunteer, wishes to learn a trade or obtain a situation as clerk or light porter; is not afraid of work, and writes a fair hand. Address R. R., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—A LAD OF 15 TO 16 WANTED in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a fair hand, be ready at figures, and reside with his parents; an industrious lad may secure a permanent situation and advancement. Address in handwriting of the applicant, A. B. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—FOR AN Eastern woolen mill; must be correct at figures, and more or less acquainted with the duties of the position; no objection to a returned soldier, if fully competent. Address, with references, A. B. C., Box 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A NEW ESTABLISHMENT, A young man of 17 or 18 years of age, well educated, and who can reside with his parents in the city; an opportunity to acquire a good knowledge of business. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2,059.

WANTED—AS NURSE FOR A SICK LADY, A young woman who can produce unquestionable reference. Apply at No. 29 East 28th-st.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD OR BISCUIT, get the Boston Compressed Yeast. It never spoils. Try it. GEO. N. SMITH, Agent, 246 Greenwich-s

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
STILL ANOTHER CHANGE.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
RARE AND NOVEL ATTRACTION.
The Grand Fairy and Comic Pantomime, the
WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN;
OR, THE GOLDEN PILLS OF MAGIC.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MAGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS.
MISS ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN PANTOMIMIC CHARACTER.
TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mons. BAPTISTINE, Master TIMOTHY, Mlle. AURIOL, Miss E. SHELL, will appear, together with the
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
Previous to Pantomime,
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT.
CHARACTER DANCE by Miss EMMA SHELL.
COMIC DANCE ON STILTS by Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE LION-HEARTED
TALLEEN BROTHERS,
together with
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
ON THE AERIAL BARS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Elegantly decorated, splendidly ventilated,
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON MONDAY, Aug. 14.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
The world-renowned Magician and Ventriloquist,
With his troup of one hundred
LEARNED CANARY BIRDS,
Whose performances are the wonder of all children.
Admission—Parquet 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Balcony 35 cents.

PROF. LOWE AND HIS ARMY BALLOON at Central Park, every day and evening. An opportunity is afforded to all to ascend and view the city and surroundings at an elevation of 1,000 feet, by means of strong cables.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,
which have been used in government service.
ALSO,
will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:
160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.
The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers, No. 55 Beekman-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—CLOTHS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
We will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16th, at 10½ o'clock, at our sales rooms, No. 55 BEEKMAN-ST., the entire balance of stock of
GEORGE BRODIE,
not received in time for former sale, comprising 20 pieces cloths and Union cassimeres, cloaks, mantillas, berthas, mantles, fringes, velvets, and trimmings generally. By order of MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE-STS., NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.
SALE OF LUMBER.
Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M. at Elizabethport, N. J., about eight thousand feet of lumber, lately used as a government hay shed. Terms—Cash, in government funds. The lumber to be removed immediately after the sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.
SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &C.
Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.
Terms, cash in government funds.
The property to be removed within three days after sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL property on MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. Will be sold at public auction, on the premises:
The BUILDING ON THE BATTERY, formerly used by the County Volunteer Committee.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
in front of the Comptroller's office, City Hall Park,
FOUR IRON SAFES.
By order of
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed
JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE TALENTED
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
In order to accommodate the many hundreds who have been unable, in consequence of the crowded state of the house during the past two weeks, to witness Mr. Bryant's matchless impersonation of Myles na Coppaleen, the production of various novelties which have been in preparation is for the present deferred; and the management respectfully announce that
THE COLLEEN BAWN
will be performed
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppaleen, with songs, "The Lads that Live in Ireland," and "Limerick is Beautiful," and Macgillicuddy's Jig,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom.....Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan.....Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan.....Mr. J. B. Whiting
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow".....Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan.....Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh".....Mrs. Jennings
Sheelah Mann.....Mrs. John Sefton

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, AND
EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
THIRTIETH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, Aug. 19, commencing at ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE,
Seats secured six days in advance.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink; 110 acres, two houses, with necessary outbuildings, stock, &c. Easy of access by steamboat and railroad, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—PRICE $1,800; one for $2,500; also two brick houses, two-story, basement, sub-cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c., for $3,500 each; terms easy. Apply to B. BANKS, 18th-st., third house above 5th-av., South Brooklyn.

AT PORTCHESTER—FOR SALE—A REAL good house, garden, &c. For a printed description send to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale in New-Jersey. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER.
To be let on lease, for term of years. Apply on the Pier to
B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 78th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, brown stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to M. SCHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 204 SULlivan-st., corner of Bleecker; rent $75 per month.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—WANTED A small farm or country seat on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Bridgeport; from 5 to 25 acres; good land in close proximity to the water; house furnished preferred. Address, Box No. 1463 New-York Post-Office, stating full particulars, price, &c., as the advertiser has no time to visit places indefinitely described. Buildings must be good and modern in style and improvement.

WANTED—TO LEASE, POSSESSION IN NOvember, a moderately-sized unfurnished cottage house, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not over forty minutes from 30th-st.; neighborhood of Audubon Park or Fort Washington preferred. Address Box No. 5,454 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A CONVENIENT RESIdence, suitable for Summer and Winter, in some pleasant town within 25 or 30 miles of the city. Address or apply at No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a family now or from Sept. 1; location in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
Address
W. D., Station G, New-York.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS CAN be made for the half of an elegant unfurnished house, and a private table, by a family of adults wishing to pay liberally. Address VYSE, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.
It having been reported that the Spotswood Hotel had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the public that such is not the case. The house is open, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.
The house has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first-class hotel North or South.
Our friends, patrons and the traveling public generally visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well-known reputation of the house.
CORKERY & MILLWARD, Proprietors.
AUGUST, 1865.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH CABINET FURNITURE—EVery description of parlor, store and bank furniture made to order at short notice. Repairing of all kinds, and fitting up of interiors promptly attended to at reasonable prices. JOHN DREHER, F. WINTERFIELD, No. 113 East 29th-st.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—ALL KINDS OF BRASS, composition and German silver castings made in the best manner, at lowest prices. F. A. RENTON & CO., No. 141 Elm-st., up stairs.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Beauties and Resources of the Park—The Great Holidays of the Week—Music, Cool Breezes and Pure Air.

The Park is an institution—we believe religiously in the Park—and we wish most devoutly that more of the people recognized the great fact that at the Central Park cool breezes—one does not ask for winds—delightful shade, pleasing landscape, unexpected surprises, and delicious vistas, can be found in every possible variety and at every step. The Park is easily reached, in a short period of time, and at a very reasonable cost. For six cents one can place his foot upon the firm and freshly-sprinkled walks of the Park—the drawback is the fearful overcrowding of the cars and the contemptible accommodations afforded those desirous of visiting Central Park. Those unable by want of time and a superfluity of greenbacks to go to the watering places, and tired of Hoboken and lager bier, can enjoy themselves to great advantage in the Park.

To those desirous of pure and unalloyed enjoyment, we would advise a visit in early morning, or at sunset; then the attractions of the Park afford the most pleasing aspect, and what is far better, the crowds are not so great.

The Central Park is cool and breezy, abounds in shady walks and delightful retreats—the very antipode of the city. There you roast or melt, and groan beneath the heavy burden of the heat; but in the Park you lose all recollection of the dry and burning pavement, or the blinding sun, as the zephyrs gently kiss your cheek. You forget amid the cool and mazy paths of the Ramble the fatigues of the daily down-town tramps, or the exertion consequent on the prosecution of business; the frame renews its vigor and the mind regains its accustomed elasticity, while enjoying the many beauties of our magnificent pleasure-ground.

Sundays and Saturdays are the grand gala days for visitors. On Saturdays our Jewish citizens turn out in full force, and give vent to their enjoyment on their Sabbath, by sundry walks and strolls. Around the music-stands they congregate in large numbers, visibly enjoying the operatic selections afforded by the programme.

Yesterday the heat was great and the crowds at the Park were greater, if that could be possible, and the scenes observable were interesting and instructive. After three o'clock the stream of visitors set in, having no tidal aspects. Constant and rapid in its flow, the onward current of fast-arriving passengers kept on its steady course through the gates, the throngs threading the various avenues towards the common centre of attraction, the far-famed and classic Mall. As one neared the wide expanse of open turf, the eye was gladdened by the sight of numerous little signs, bearing the cabalistic word "Common." Old *habitués* had learned by glad experience that these neat signs gave additional liberty to the weary feet of the pedestrian, and, following their example, nearly every one stepped upon the soft and close-cut sward, gaining at every moment fresh enjoyment and renewed elasticity of step.

As the visitor neared the Mall he found the crowds more dense in numbers and brilliant in appearance. The entire lawn bordering upon this splendid promenade was thrown open to the public, and most gladly did they take advantage of the privilege thus accorded them. Little boys rolled gleefully on the soft turf, and many family groups could be seen enjoying themselves while resting on the grass.

In the immediate vicinity of the music pavilion, the crowd became a close-wedged mass. Every seat on the benches was filled, while round and about them surged and swayed the fast increasing throng. Here and there were pitched Indian awnings, for the accommodation of the ladies, who luxuriated beneath their grateful shade. These awnings reminded one forcibly of Cawnpore and Calcutta, where the neat striped canvas is universally used as a protection against the sun's rays.

Standing for a moment beneath the shadow of the pagoda, where DODWORTH and the Central Park Band poured forth delicious melody, the eye was filled to repletion by the everchanging aspects of the gathering crowds. Every known degree of city life was there, from the millionaire leaning from his carriage to the humble shop girl and the hard-fisted mechanic. The man about town, the fashionable lounger, the school girl, the man of science and the professions, the blackleg, and the honest worker, all were there. As the ladies and their attendant beaux passed along the gravel walk, they were compelled to run the gauntlet of the young men of the city, who stood in awful array on either side, gazing with complacent eyes upon the fair ones passing up and down.

The Terrace was also an object of interest to the visitors, who sauntered about, watching the fountains and their kaleidoscopic showers, and wandering down the steps, examined with curious eye the beautiful and diversive ornamentations abounding there in such profusion. The Lake also came in for its full share of honors, and the numerous boats were kept busily plying the rounds, each fragile craft filled to its full capacity. The swans were made happy by pieces of bread and kept gracefully sailing near the surface of the lake, their expanded wings catching the passing breeze.

The Ramble was full, and the beauties of that romantic section of the Park had many devotees, who peered into the cave and perilled their footing upon Swiss walks. The Casino was thronged by a thirsty crowd, while the ice-cream tables in the Terrace were constantly occupied. Many ambitious young boys made positive demonstration of the fact that Croton water was better in company with ice, charging one cent each glass for the discovery. The day was a lovely one, and every one in the Park seemed pleased with their visit, and everybody unanimously voted the concert a success. How could it be otherwise, with DODWORTH at the helm? Nearly 40,000 persons visited the Park yesterday.

A Singular Affair.

CONSPIRACY OF A WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR—THE HUSBAND INCARCERATED—ELOPEMENT OF THE GUILTY PAIR.

On the 20th of July a man named LESTER was arrested by one of the police of Jersey City, on a charge of drunkenness, and, while being conveyed to the station-house, committed an assault on the officer. On the following morning he was taken before the Recorder and fined $2, but, upon being discharged, was immediately re-arrested upon the more serious charge of threatening the life of his wife, and upon this was detained in the cells for several days, until finally Mr. ROLLINS, his employer, ascertained where he was and bailed him. Mr. LESTER then disappeared from the city, and nothing further was thought of the matter. It now appears, however, that the arrest and incarceration was the result of a conspiracy of LESTER's wife and her paramour to get him out of the way.

Mr. LESTER formerly resided in Paterson, where he bore an excellent character for industry, frugality and temperance. He was employed in Scott's printworks, in that city, where he earned high wages, and always carried his money home. His wife was a spendthrift, and, with company and dress, managed to get through his earnings. At the same time, they contrived to live well, sent their children to school, and occupied a very comfortable position while there. After a while they moved to Jersey City, where larger wages and a better position were offered. They had a son who enlisted in the army and is still there, and a girl about ten years of age. While residing in Paterson they became acquainted with an Englishman named TAYLOR, who visited the family at Jersey City until the husband was pretty well satisfied one day of the conduct of his wife by discovering her and Mr. TAYLOR in rather a questionable position in the lady's sleeping apartment. Mr. LESTER, hoping to heal the domestic breach, endeavored to forget the wrong inflicted upon him. The intimacy between TAYLOR and Mrs. LESTER was still maintained, the stolen interviews taking place while the deceived husband was at work in New-York. This, however, did not satisfy the guilty pair, and they determined, if possible, to enjoy a larger liberty, and to this end plotted to get LESTER out of the way. One night LESTER was induced by his wife to drink and when sufficiently inebriated she provoked a quarrel with him, when he struck her and was twice arrested as above stated and held to bail. When released, LESTER repaired to his home only to find that his wife had sold out all the furniture as well as his clothing, and taking the money and little girl, had left with her paramour for parts unknown. LESTER, in a state of mind bordering on lunacy, proceeded to Paterson, and laid the case before Officer KING, who sent him back to Jersey City after warrants for his wife and her abductor. On his return Officer KING searched the city, but could find nothing of the criminals. Subsequently, by means of a trunk which had been ordered forwarded by express, he traced them to Massachusetts, where, with the child, the parties had commenced keeping house. Upon reflection, Mr. LESTER decided to take the child under his own charge, and allowed the wife to follow the downward path she has chosen.

Grand Military Excursion to Boston.

A battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard, S. N. Y., comprising Companies H and B, will start on their grand excursion to Boston on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Every arrangement is completed, and as the time of departure draws near, the interest manifested increases. The regimental (Dodworth's) full Band and Drum Corps accompanies them. The officers will parade in full dress—regulation hat and epaulets. The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS EXCURSION BATTALION, H AND B COMPANIES, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, AMERICAN GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER.—The members of this battalion are notified to assemble at the armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M., in full fatigue uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled. Each member will carry one pair of white pants, two extra pair of white gloves, belt-paste and necessary under-clothing. Line will be formed on University-place, right resting on Thirteenth-street, at 4 P. M. precisely. The band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes before the hour of formation.

Capt. GEORGE J. TYSON will act as Quartermaster.
Capt. GEORGE D. WOLCOTT will act as Paymaster.
Lieut. CHAS. H. COCHRAN will act as Adjutant.
They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
By order of A. M. UDERHILL, Captain, Commanding Battalion.
CHARLES H. COCHRAN, Adjutant.

The line of march will be through Thirteenth-street, Broadway and Murray-street to Pier No. 28, North River, where they will embark on the Sound steamer *Metropolis*, for Boston, via Newport. Arriving at Boston at 10:30 A. M. the following day, they will be formally received by the "Independent Boston Fusilleers," and escorted to the American Hotel, where they will make their headquarters during their visit. A review and dress parade will take place Wednesday afternoon on the Boston Common. The battalion will spend two days in Boston, returning home on Friday, via Providence. Company D, of the Seventy-first, are ordered to parade to escort their comrades to the steamer. A noticeable feature of the excursion will be the parade down Broadway.

Sergt. Webb Goes Among the Counterfeiters, and Gets Into a Cell.

WHAT CAME OF THE IMPRISONMENT.

Recently, Capt. HEDDEN and Sergt. WEBB, of the Sixteenth Ward, learned that one HENRY THOMPSON, or ANDREW WISEMAN, of whom they had heard as an old counterfeiter of twenty years' experience, here and elsewhere, was engaged in the manufacture of spurious fractional notes in this city, and they concocted a scheme to capture both him and his gang. The story of this scheme is as follows: Sergt. WEBB, assuming the garb of a drover, and the name of George H. Cooper, took lodgings at the Tontine Hotel, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-street, and thence addressed a note to WISEMAN, at No. 126 Forsyth-street, stating that he had heard that spurious bank notes were sold by WISEMAN, professing that he desired to purchase a quantity for use in making his purchases in the West, and begging WISEMAN to visit him at the Tontine, and exhibit samples. This letter was mailed early last week. The Sergeant did not expect WISEMAN to bite instantly, but presumed that he would send a confederate or subordinate to take observations in and around the Tontine; so, therefore, he strove to act well his part as an inexperienced drover, and so well did he sustain the character that he had the gratification of being frequently cautioned by the policemen of the Eighth Ward, and informed by them that if he was not more careful some of the Broadway statues that lounge in the neighborhood of Howard-street, would yet pick his pockets. The ruse succeeded, and at length, by representing to WISEMAN that pressing business would force him to depart for the West yesterday, he succeeded in arranging for an interview on Friday morning, and at 10 o'clock WISEMAN went to the hotel accompanied by one FRANK BAKER, who gave his occupation as a gambler. No sooner, however, had they entered the Sergeant's room than several officers pounced upon them. WISEMAN and WEBB ran for the same window to leap thence, but the latter manœuvred his retreat so dexterously as to cut off that of the would-be fugitive. Thus the two men, WISEMAN and BAKER, were secured; but in order to play out their parts, WEBB and his two friends were also handcuffed, and taken in irons to the Twentieth-street Police Station. On the way thither, and while in the omnibus, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who is personally acquainted with WEBB, entered the stage, and seeing the peculiar position of that gentleman, looked rather amazed, but caught a wink and said nothing.

Arrived at the Station, Capt. HEDDEN ordered the whole party to be searched, and it was then found that WISEMAN had some $700 of counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency, and WEBB some $500 of spurious banks notes, which had been furnished by the Captain for the occasion. The prisoners were locked up, and during their confinement Sergeant WEBB learned some new facts which enabled him to go, yesterday morning, to the residence of WISEMAN, at No. 126 Forsyth-street, and there secure 2,000 pieces of worthless currency, including $195 in well-executed five-dollar notes on the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I. WISEMAN's price for the stuff was forty cents on the dollar. So well is it executed, that even good judges of money have been deceived by it. It is said that on one evening last week a gang of WISEMAN's emissaries passed the stuff to the amount of $300 upon our city railroad conductors. Having finished his task to the complete satisfaction of Capt. HEDDEN, Sergeant WEBB was released from irons, and when he went to WISEMAN's cell to take him off to the United States Commissioner's office, that worthy then learned, to his astonishment, that his fellow-prisoner, to whom he had communicated contraband intelligence, was an officer of the Metropolitan Police.

Department of the East.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT—ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64.—The following districts having been established for the Department of the East by the Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, the same are hereby announced:

1. District of Southern New-York, embracing the defences of the City and harbor of New-York, and first ten Congressional Districts of New-York State, Major-Gen. J. G. PARKE, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at New-York City.
2. District of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Boston, Mass.
3. District of Maine, Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Portland, Maine.
4. District of Rhode Island and Connecticut, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Newport, R. I.
5. District of Northern and Western New-York, embracing the Congressional Districts Nos. 11 to 31, both inclusive, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. ROBINSON, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Albany, N. Y.
6. District of New-Jersey, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. ELI LONG, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Trenton, N. J.

Brig.-Gen. H. A. BARNUM, United States Volunteers, will report for duty in Southern District of New-York to Maj.-Gen. J. G. PARKE.

The General officers assigned as above will, without delay, proceed to their stations and assume command of their respective districts.

Pursuant to Par. XIX, General Orders No. 130, War Department, A. G. O., July 28, 1865, all General officers in this department not named in this order, excepting those on staff duty and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department, are hereby relieved from duty and will report as directed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Asst Adjt.-Gen.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Home.

The United States steamer *Home*, Acting-Master S. S. MINER commanding, from Port Royal, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her officers are: Acting-Master S. S. MINER, commanding; Acting-Ensign WILLIAM JENNER, executive officer; Acting Ensign ALFRED STAG; Master's Mate, B. RUSSELL; Surgeon, M. MAGRAW; Paymaster, A. G. GREELEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE COURTS.—The Police Courts were tedious yesterday, affording but one case of special interest, and this we withhold for the present, in compliance with the request of Inspector DILKS. At the Tombs, PAUL KAYSER, of No. 528 Pearl-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN, and complained that JOHN MEYERS, of Philadelphia, having taken lodgings with him at No. 15 Bowery, left on Saturday morning with $200 of his money, which he had concealed under his pillow before sleeping. MEYERS was apprehended by Policeman FOLLIS, of the Cedar-street Police Station, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. ....Officer LUCAS, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested JOHN WELSH while in the act of stealing $200 worth of wearing apparel from Mr. JAMES MCALARNEY's dwelling, at No. 24 Spring-street. Justice HOGAN committed the prisoner for trial....WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Deposit, Delaware County, N. Y., was taken into custody, yesterday, by patrolman GEARY of the Third Ward, and Mr. MICHAEL MILLMORE, of No. 224 West Forty-first-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN and made affidavit that ROBINLON and another person entered his store to purchase three pieces of silk, and that ROBINSON's companion took the silk out under pretence of exhibiting it to his wife, but did not return. Whereupon the deponent caused the arrest of ROBINSON. Justice HOGAN committed the accused in default of $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions....At Jefferson Market, Mr. MOORE, a contractor for street-cleaning in the Eighteenth Ward, appeared before Justice LEDWITH and preferred a charge against THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, a laborer. It appears that FITZSIMMONS applied to Mr. MOORE for work, and on being informed that there was no vacancy, threatened Mr. MOORE, saying that if he did not find employment for him (FITZSIMMONS) he had better move out of the Twelfth Ward, where he dwells. The accused told Justice LEDWITH that he made the threat as a joke, but the Justice failed to see the point of the joke. Mr. MOORE, however, did not press his charge, and FITZSIMMONS was released with a reprimand.... EMMA GREEN and JOSEPHINE HARRIS, females of the town, fought in Prince-street, near Mercer, on Friday night, and were arrested by Policeman HALEY, of the Eighth Ward. The fight was witnessed by several Eighth Ward loungers, and by them encouraged by such remarks as "Mash her mug, fatty," and the like. The combatants were taken into custody by Patrolman HALEY, of the Eighth Ward, and committed for examination by Justice LEDWITH.

APPARATUS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have ordered four new steamers of the Amoskeag Company, the builders of the new machine Metropolitan No. 1. Two of the steamers will be of the same size as the one recently purchased, and the others are the smaller, with only one pump. Metropolitan No. 1 has given the Commissioners satisfaction, fully meeting their expectations. The only difficulty experienced is that the supply of Croton from the hydrants of the ordinary size is not sufficient for the capacity of the machine. The Commissioners have also resolved to alter thirteen of the old steamers, and make them as nearly equal to the new machines as possible.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—Yesterday morning, about 2½ o'clock, WILLIAM A. BROOKS, a colored man, who lived at No. 190 Church-street, died suddenly. There are some suspicions that his death was accelerated from violence received at the hands of JOHN FRANCIS in the dance-house No. 186 Church-street. On the night of the 10th instant, FRANCIS was arrested by Sergeant LUSH, of the Fifth Precinct, and detained to await the result of a coroner's inquisition.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Spurious three dollar notes, purporting to have been uttered by the Citizens' Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn., were reported by police telegraph last evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 145, of which 21 were men, 12 women, 61 boys and 51 girls. The principal diseases were: Convulsions, 22; cholera infantum, 30; dysentery, 10; marasmus, 10; consumption, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 6; scarlet fever, 2; sun-stroke, 1; small-pox, 2; bronchitis, 2; croup, measles and diphtheria, 1 each, &c. Under 1 year of age, 60; natives of the United States, 117; Ireland, 17; England, 2; other countries, 9.

BURGLARIES BY BOYS.—The Forty-third Precinct Police have succeeded in tracing a large number of burglaries to the boys HINES, HENRY and DOLAN, who were arrested Friday for having robbed the house No. 294 Henry-street. The police have also succeeded in gaining possession of a large quantity of various kinds of personal property and silver plate stolen by this gang, for which owners are wanted. Many of the articles are marked with initials, so that they can easily be identified.

NEW-JERSEY.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a well-dressed, genteel-appearing young man was arrested by officer NUGENT, of the Jersey City Police, on suspicion of being engaged in passing forged fifty-cent United States currency bills. Upon being taken to the station, a package containing $21 of the counterfeit currency was found in his possession. Subsequently it was ascertained that the prisoner had passed three of the bills—one at MCLAUGHLIN's saloon, corner of Railroad-avenue and Grove-street, and the other two at stores in the avenue. Accused, who gave his name as JAMES ALBERTSON, stated that the spurious money was given to him by a man in New-York, who told him to go and make his living. He was committed to await examination before the United States Commissioner.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ONE OF THE RUFFIANS STABBED.—Mr. THOS. HENRY, a resident of Communipaw, while returning home through Communipaw-lane, about 11 o'clock on Friday night, was accosted by three men, one of whom seized hold of him and was about to strike him in the face, when he drew a pocket-knife and stabbed the assailant twice in the breast. The three men then fled. The men probably intended to rob Mr. HENRY of his gold watch and chain, which he had taken out in their presence while riding in the cars.

ROBBED HER EMPLOYER.—A young girl named MARY KIRCHGESSNER was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of ribbons, knives and forks, and various other articles, from Miss MARY CLEMENTS, of No. 59 Newark-avenue, with whom the accused was learning the millinery trade. The property was found in her possession. The accused was held for examination.

Barnum's Museum.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is impossible to hear without a sigh of the destruction of Barnum's Museum. Many of the inestimable treasures collected by the spirited proprietor had already passed into oblivion. The few wonders which still appealed to the curiosity of New-York were mere remainder biscuits after the feast. They were to those great strokes of genius by which BARNUM won his name what *Paradise Regained* was to *Paradise Lost*, or what *Our Mutual Friend* is to *Pickwick*. The giantess who was nearly smothered in the flames may have had great intrinsic merits; but it is not the vulgar height or weight which makes the merit of a giantess, but the poetic halo of puffery with which her proprietor surrounds her. The giantess may, for anything we know, have been a female Goliah; but in the fact that her fame had never crossed the Atlantic we see the failing hand of the great artist who created Tom Thumb. A monster bear who allowed himself to be lowered by ropes into safety must have been a very commonplace bear. The whale, perhaps, appeals more forcibly to our imaginations. Indeed, the existence of a whale in New-York must have caused a spasm of jealousy to the gentlemen who have labored so gallantly and so fruitlessly to bring a porpoise to London. They will doubtless hear with a spiteful satisfaction of his melancholy end; the tank in which the unlucky beast cultivated friendly relations with an alligator was broken for the sake of the water, and the interesting companions were consequently roasted instead of boiled. Let us hope that the whale was insured against fire, as probably the first of his race for whom such a precaution would be necessary. The learned seal showed a remarkable tact in escaping into Broadway, for, next to a whale, a seal would be out of place in a great fire. This revelation of the present poverty of Barnum's Museum is disappointing. BARNUM, like other men, is apparently inclined to rest upon his laurels, and to cease from inventing startling novelties. Bears, and whales, and giantesses are unworthy of "the greatest showman since our world began," the man who contrived to make a profit by exhibitions of the very greatest rubbish ever picked out of a kennel. A man who shows a bear or a whale is almost appealing to a legitimate curiosity. The essential merit of BARNUM was that he showed things utterly worthless in themselves. He was like a man who is proud of catching his fish by artificial flies, and who would never condescend to offer the substantial attractions of a worm. Any one can produce an impression by means of a real live ghost; it requires the skill of a genuine artist to make a ghost out of a turnip and an old sheet. The Feejee mermaid, which was in BARNUM's earlier style, was intrinsically valueless; it was knocked together out of a few old fish skins and a stuffed monkey. In other hands, they would have remained mere raw material; in his they became a most excellent monster of the deep. So, too, WASHINGTON's nurse was a mere dirty old negro woman, such as may be found by hundreds in the United States; it was BARNUM's special glory to appeal to the patriotic sight-seers by that touch about WASHINGTON, and to make an old negress as attractive as JENNY LIND. The highest poetry is that which finds new meaning in the commonest things; and the true showman is the man whose wonders are the vilest objects invested with charming associations by the mere force of his imagination.

In the exhibition of Tom Thumb we see a slight falling-off in this respect, although Tom Thumb was perhaps BARNUM's most successful achievement. Tom Thumb was certainly a genuine curiosity, and so far was worth seeing on his own account; but then we must add, in justice to BARNUM, that he was a curiosity simply unpleasant to all cultivated tastes. A chimpanzee is scarcely pleasing, although the amiable simplicity of character which distinguishes our present visitor almost disarms criticism. When she is observed gracefully accepting gooseberries from her admirers, or having a game of romps with her attendant monkeys, it is impossible to be too hard upon her; one forgets for a time that she is a hideous caricature of humanity, and remembers that she is an ape. Tom Thumb, on the other hand, always claimed to be a man and a brother; consequently it was as unpleasant to well-regulated minds to look at him as to look at any other unnatural deformity. BARNUM, however, was wise enough to know that most minds are not well regulated. The poor wretches who haunt our streets to extort money by exhibiting ghastly malformations produced by nature or accident simply shock people; but even they find a fit audience, whose susceptibilities are too blunt for their disgust to overcome their curiosity. By a happy perception of the exact degree to which all minds are infected by a certain morbid appetite for strange things, even when intrinsically ugly, BARNUM succeeded in attracting persons who might have been assumed to be superior to Tom Thumb. There is a disposition, which shows itself in many ways, for preferring queer things to beautiful. In some of the loveliest scenery in the world cockneys habitually turn aside to see a hill shaped like the Duke of WELLINGTON's nose, or a stalactitic formation which resembles a petrified bear, or some other of those absurd sights which seem to have been created for the behoof of guide-book writers. Some persons affect to be altogether superior to this, and prefer, for example, the contemplation of the cliffs of the Eiger and Schreckhorn to examining the marks made by St. Martin when he leant his back against one hill and struck his stick through the other. But we fear that a certain sneaking instinct, which we should be ashamed openly to avow, lurks within most breasts, and often induces us secretly to prefer the freak of nature to the real beauty. It is a humiliating fact, like a good many others, such as that men prefer f reez to Shakspeare, or Crystal Palaces to true architecture. But it is a fact notwithstanding, although most generally true of half-educated people. BARNUM took advantage of it with inimitable skill in the case of Tom Thumb. That most unattractive little dwarf might have wasted his ugliness on the desert air to any extent had he not been turned to account by a man of genius. There were dwarfs before TOM THUMB, puffed by no BARNUM, just as apples fell before that one which attracted Sir ISAAC NEWTON's attention; but they passed their lives unnoticed except by men of science or by the frequenters of some humble caravan, which was to BARNUM's Museum what FULTON's first steamboat was to the *Great Eastern*. Tom Thumb under BARNUM became a name. He produced town and gown rows in English Universities; he was known from the palace to the cottage; and he was the proximate cause of poor HAYDEN cutting his throat. It must have been cruel for a painter who believed in himself to see his high art neglected in comparison with a dwarf; but HAYDEN should have known that his ignominious rival had the advantage of genius too. The mannikin might have piped to us, but we should not have danced had not BARNUM set the tune. Tom Thumb came again to us got up, as it may be said, with new effects and scenery. He came with a wife and other dwarfs as unattractive as himself. His marriage has paraded Piccadilly and St. James' street, and drawn the attention of numerous small boys. But the British public has passed him by, as though he had been so much dross. He has become stale and unprofitable, scarcely superior to the talking fish, and decidedly less attractive than GARIBALDI. This time he unwisely trusted to his own powers of puffery.

BARNUM, as we have remarked, seems to us to have fallen off. His taste has become less discriminative. The mere fact of his exhibiting a giantess we consider to be against him. Superficial observers might possibly suppose that, for exhibiting purposes, a giantess was at least the equal of a dwarf. We cannot think so. A giantess is, in our opinion, just on the wrong side of the line which separates the bearably from the unbearably grotesque. It is true that some people have strong enough stomachs for anything. But the appetite which can (metaphorically) swallow a giantess, must be strong indeed. We should say that the giantess is just above the bearded woman in the scale of repulsiveness; the lowest or zero point in that scale being marked by some of those detestable objects which adorn the outside of anatomical museums. We cannot, of course, answer for the still more revolting sights which may be observed within their walls. Ladies, it is credibly stated, used to kiss Tom Thumb. It is a sad reflection, and proves how much the benevolent instincts of the fair sex may be at times perverted; but no one could ever kiss a giantess. A woman seven feet high would, we should think, strike horror into the boldest breast. We should have been very sorry to have had the choice of saving the giantess or the whale; perhaps an enlightened curiosity to see roast whale might have turned our choice in favor of the giantess; but if the learned seal had appealed to us (for a seal is the most attractive of the brute creation,) we fear the giantess might have been grilled.

It can hardly be doubted that BARNUM will rise, phœnix-like, from the ashes of his museum. It is, indeed, stated that he has already dispatched his agent to Europe to buy new curiosities. This is an involuntary compliment which we are glad to accept. One would certainly have thought that in the land of the snapping turtle and the Guyas Cuti of the prairies, there could have been no dearth of natural wonders. The Guyas Cuti, we may remark, is an animal which has never been seen. He was once advertised by an enterprising Yankee as a beast of tremendous ferocity, who was in the habit of carrying Indians to the tops of the highest trees, and leaving them there to perish of hunger. The audience collected, and paid their dollars. Suddenly a rattling of chains was heard, and the showman rushed in, pale and bloody, crying that the Guyas Cuti had broken loose. The audience fled with precipitation in one direction, and the showman with the dollars in the other. Neither he nor the terrible Guyas Cuti have ever since been seen. We should recommend Mr. BARNUM to secure one of them. Meanwhile, he seems to have made a good stroke by declaring that the fire was the work of Southern incendiaries. They are represented to have been infuriated by the exhibition of the petticoat in which JEFFERSON DAVIS did not attempt to escape. Certainly this irritation was legitimate, although they took a rather strong way of expressing it. It would, we suppose, be too wild an hypothesis to presume that BARNUM fired the museum himself, because the giantess and the whale and the learned seal did not pay, by way of advertisement. He will in future have the patriotism as well as the curiosity of the North in his favor; and it would be only a graceful act to subscribe to present him with a new whale.

Mosby, the Guerrilla—He is Released and sent Home.

From the Washington Republican.

MOSBY, the guerrilla chief, a few days since had the audacity, as has already been announced to our readers, to make his appearance in the City of Alexandria. He was soon recognized by his friends, and especially by his foes, many of whom had been his victims. Demonstrations for and against him were about being made by both parties, when Gen. WELLS, Provost-Marshal General of the Defences South of Washington, ordered his arrest. Upon being brought before Gen. WELLS, MOSBY desired to know the cause of his arrest, and after repeated inquiries he was informed that there were between twenty and thirty Union men in Alexandria who had entered complaints against him as a highway robber, plunderer and common horse thief, and that those men, upon learning that he (MOSBY) was at large in Alexandria, were talking strongly of assaulting him or shooting him at sight.

Gen. WELLS informed MOSBY that it was his purpose to prevent any such violation of the peace, but, he added, there was also a class of people in Alexandria who sympathized with his (MOSBY's) conduct as a guerrilla, and were making preparations to make public demonstrations in his honor. The General notified MOSBY that such a demonstration would, under no circumstances, be permitted. MOSBY put in the plea that he had taken the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation, and supposed, therefore, that he had the right to come to Alexandria, or go where he pleased.

Gen. WELLS informed him that the Amnesty Proclamation was intended to cover men who had been engaged in honorable warfare, and not such as him, whose whole military life for the past four years was a violation of the laws of war.

The record being clear that by order of Gen. HALLECK, MOSBY had been permitted to take the oath of allegiance, (in our judgment an outrageous perversion of the intentions of the President in issuing the Amnesty Proclamation,) the Secretary of War ordered his release from arrest with the distinct understanding that he return to his home and never come again within the limits of this department without permission, upon the penalty of being arrested and confined in the Old Capitol. MOSBY accepted the release upon the terms named, and departed from the custody of Gen. WELLS.

We hope that some measures will be taken by which such criminals as MOSBY will be kept from shielding themselves under the Amnesty Proclamation.

A Relic of the Revolution.

LETTER FROM JOHN HANCOCK TO THE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Westchester Times.

We are permitted to copy the following letter, the original of which is in the possession of a gentleman of our village. It was obtained in Raleigh, N. C., during the occupancy of that city by our forces under SHERMAN, and is, as will be seen, the letter by which JOHN HANCOCK, President of the Continental Congress, transmitted to the Convention of North Carolina the Declaration of Independence, only four days after that document was signed in Independence Hall. The letter is written in a plain hand on the thick unruled foolscap of that period, and is still perfectly legible, though brown with age. The signature is in the bold chirography so familiar to all; and the sentiments of the letter are well worthy the man who wrote them, and the occasion that called them forth. This letter, it will be recollected by many, was alluded to by Rev. W. GLADDEN, in the celebration exercises at the Congregational Church, on the eve of July 4.

The gentleman who has furnished us this letter has others of equal antiquity, and interest, which we hope to present to our readers from time to time.

Philada. July 8 1776.

GENTLEMEN:

Altho it is not possible to forsee the Consequences of Human Action, yet it is nevertheless a duty we owe ourselves and Posterity in all our public counsels to decide in the best Manner we are able; and to trust the Event to that Being who governs both Causes and Events so as to bring about his own Determinations.

Impressed with this Sentiment, and at the same Time fully convinced that our officers may take a more favorable Turn, the Congress have judged it necessary to dissolve all Connection between Great Britain and the American Colonies; and to de lare them free and independent States; as you will perceive by the inclosed Declaration, which I am directed by Congress to Transmit to you, and to request you will have it proclaimed in your Colony in the manner you shall think most proper.

The important Consequences to the American States from this Declaration of Independence, considered as the Ground and Foundation of a future Government, naturally suggest the Propriety of proclaiming it in such a manner as that the people may be universally informed of it. I have the honor to be

Gentlemen
your most obedt. and
very hble Servt
JOHN HANCOCK, Presid.

Honble Convention of North Carolina.

LAW REPORTS.

Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

AN OLD STYLE OF THEFT REVIVED.

Jacob Goertinger, German, aged 40, was charged with the larceny of three unmade coats, the property of Segismund Praeger. It is the same old style of robbery. The prisoner, who claims to be a tailor, went to the store of Mr. Praeger and asked for work to do at home. He had no references as to character; was not asked to leave a deposit; but to prevent being duped, Joseph Praeger, a boy aged about fifteen, acted in the double capacity of errand boy and detective. When clothing was given out to strange hands, Joseph followed the tailor, saw that he went into the house that he gave as his address, and that he also gave the right name. Joseph acted the detective very well. He capered and played around the tailor's ear like a musquito, and he heard all he said. When the tailor went in to get a drink, Joseph, like a sensible detective, drank water. Joseph found him trying to dispose of his three unmade coats, worth thirty dollars, to a ragman at junk dealers' prices. He again tried to dispose of them at another place. Joseph, finding that the tailor was dishonest, as soon as a policeman hove in sight, he put the prisoner in the charge of the officer. The accused was convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

John McKenna and Francis Smith, both aged 15, were charged with breaking into the premises of Louisa Dumayer, No. 103 Prince-street. Complainant said the boys pried open the window, entered her room at 4 o'clock in the morning, and after bundling up all the property they could lay hands on, jumped out of the window. As soon as they had made their hasty exit, she mustered courage enough to scream. That gave speed and bottom to the burglars, who, however, crossed the path of Officer Halloway, who tried to intercept them. They dodged past him, threw the spoils on the ground, and after a neck and neck race of a few minutes they were captured. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

A FASHIONABLE SHOPLIFTER.

Anna Fisher, aged 32, who has been frequently before the Court, on the charge of larceny, was on this occasion charged with stealing three pairs of gloves from the store of A. T. Stewart, 10th street and Broadway.

Mr. Johnstone (the Clerk)—Do you plead guilty?

Prisoner—Oh, bliss your honor, the gentleman would not give me time to pay for them.

Justice Dowling—That is the same old story.

David S. Haywood deposed that he was employed in the store of A. T. Stewart & Co.; on Tuesday, Aug. 8, the prisoner came into the store, and asked to be shown some gloves; he showed her the different styles, and other customers coming in, he left her to wait on them, and make her own selection; she did select three pairs of gloves that suited her, put them under her shawl, and was waiting to tell the clerk that Stewart's did not suit her, when Mr. Haywood came back and told her to give up the gloves; he had seen her take them, though she didn't see it.

She was convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The prisoner is an old offender, and has served two terms in the State Prison.

THE COST OF JAW BREAKING.

Thomas Lee, a returned soldier, pleaded guilty to breaking the jaw and disfiguring the ear of John Cavanagh. Complainant said that the "thing was done without any provocation;" but upon examination it turned out that witness and defendant had both been confined in Saulsbury Prison. Witness spoke of one of the prisoners there in disparaging terms, when he "pitched into" Cavanagh. Taking his friends part gave him two months in the Penitentiary, besides a fine of $50.

THE STORY OF A NEGRO.

George Washington, black, was complained of by John Sands, of the same complexion, and Falstaffian in his rotundity. John said he lived at 139 Frankfort-street.

Mr. Hutchings—You make a complaint that you were assaulted and beaten; who beat you?

Witness—That ere man thar cut me with a knife; he had a leetle antipathy at me, for a scrape, and said he would have revenge before I was twenty years older.

Prisoner—Judge, I gin him a long time to lib.

Witness—The way was this: A man wanted some saucers to put oysters in, and the gemen went into the kitchen. He says, "I haint got nuffin' to do with saucers." I says, "You bull-headed nigger, why don't you give that gemen his saucers." "Who you speak to?" he says. Well, he kept a growling for two or three days, and this day we was agoing to the fishing banks, and I was a cutting meat for the men's supper, and I told Mr. Washington to come out of the corner; he wouldn't come, and he had a big knife and said he would use it. I said if he did I would put him where the dogs wouldn't bark at his beauty. All at once he shoved the knife in my bosom, but it didn't hurt me, and when he pulled it out I chucked it out of his hand, when he picked up another knife and gave me a prong; then when he came at me again I threw his hand up so, and the knife come down so.

George was convicted and sent to live on hard-tack for three months.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

AN UP-TOWN ROBBERY.

James Tyman, a lad not yet out of his teens, indicted jointly with George Meir for robbery, was tried for robbing David Carrie, of No. 418 Fourth-avenue, in Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Complainant testified that on the night of the occurrence, when passing along Twenty-sixth-street on his way home, he was assaulted by three persons, two of whom were the prisoners, Tyman and Meir. One of the prisoners struck him from behind, and the other took from his pocket his money; saw Meir about fifteen minutes afterward and Tyman the next morning at the station-house; identified the latter positively.

Cross-examined—Was not prepared to tell where he had been before the occurrence; had drank nothing but soda water; was seized from behind; could not say how the third man was dressed; did not see his face; pointed out Meir to the officer who arrested him.

Re-direct—Could identify both of the prisoners.

John McGowan, an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that he arrested Tyman; brought him into the presence of complainant.

Cross-examined—Tyman was in company with another person at the time of making the arrest.

Officer Dyer, testified that he arrested Meir; knew both of the prisoners by sight; complainant's description of the persons who had assaulted him suggested the countenances of the prisoners and another person; found on Meir a little bottle of chloroform and a pair of nippers; complainant recognized Tyman by his dress and voice; at first sight he said "there is the ruffian."

Cross-Examined—Tyman was about half drunk while at the Station-house; knew him before, but did not know his name.

Michael Clynes, called by the defence; testified that he had known Tyman about three years, was in company with him at the time of his arrest; he came to witness' residence about eleven the previous evening; they sat on the stoop from that hour until about daylight; Meir came there, and stayed about half an hour; there was a bottle of chloroform in his pocket, which he used for the toothache.

Cross-examined—Had seen the word *alibi* in print, but had not the least idea of its signification; remembered the day of the occurrence, because he was subpœnaed a few days afterward; had been engaged in an assault and battery upon a policeman.

Kate McKardy testified that she knew Tyman; saw him about two o'clock on the night of the occurrence; he was sitting on the stoop.

Cross-examined—Looked at the clock two or three times—once with the intention of ascertaining how late the prisoner was out.

Re-direct—Meir was paying attention to witness.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the accused to the mercy of the Court. The prisoners Tyman and Meir, who subsequently pleaded guilty, were sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

John McKibbin, charged with stealing a watch and chain, valued at $225, on the 3d of July, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick McGovern pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny upon James Firnan, and was remanded for sentence.

James Rogers, charged with taking a watch and some notes from Michael Coltham on the 23d ultimo, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Henry Graef pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny, committed on the 21st ultimo, upon William B. Fries, and was remanded for sentence.

John Henderson, charged with taking a watch and chain valued at $110 from Henry Kern, on the 16th ult., was remanded for sentence.

Charles Bates and David Glavin pleaded guilty to assaulting, with intent to rob, John Welsh, and were sentenced to the State Prison for four years each.

Wm. Thompson pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, committed at No. 98 Seventh-avenue, and was sent to the State Prison four years.

Henry Toplitz, charged with burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District.

Robert L. Cutting vs. *The United States of America, Sylvester P. Gilbert and Sheridan Shook.—Wm. Seymour, Jr.* vs. *The Same.*—Bills of complaint have been filed in these cases, which are brought against the Collector and Assessor of the —— District, to obtain injunctions preventing them from assessing and collecting the tax on sales made by the plaintiffs of United States bonds, on their own account.

Motions for temporary injunctions in the cases will be heard before Judge NELSON, at Cooperstown.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 12—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen*—Mr. and Mrs. C. Hinrichs, 5 children and servant, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Heckscher, W. Vanderpool, Ad. Latapie, Mrs. Robert E. Kelly, Miss Gertrude Kelly, Miss Kathleen Kelly, M. S. Fechtheimer, all of New-York; T. P. Jenkins, New-Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. George Reiffenstein, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Jose Torres y Matos, child and servant, Mrs. Emilia de Mendive, Cuba; Mrs. Jane Pendered, Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Linn and 3 children, Alabama; Ed. Dalvaille, Matanzas; J. M. Lynnemann and sons, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. H. Renard and child, St. Louis; A. D. Hodges, G. J. Johnson, Edward R. Howe, W. M. Courtis, W. B. Richards, Chas. E. Sanburn, C. J. Blake, all of Boston; Charles H. Arnold, New-York; Alfred Dufilho; L. Cusachs, New-Orleans; Henry Roydhouse, Newark; Mr. Anton Palmer, Mrs. Caroline Schleiter and two children; Ludwig Lucas, John H. Meineake and lady; J. C. Kloenne, Mrs. Anna Hauer, O. T. Ulmann, all of New-York. Mr. F. Campbell, Monroe, Mich.; Mr. Louis Stutz, Desmoines, Iowa; Mr. G. Grunewald and child, Philadelphia; Jacob Buhlen, Cincinnati; Jacob Nelrich, W. Würdemann, Washington; J. F. Troendle, lady, and four children, Louisville; Fred. Greff, Vera Cruz; Ph. Medan, Miss Wilhelmine Medan, Miss F. Taylor, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schmidthusen and child, Cleveland; F. C. Tolme, Havana; Theodor Schafus, Staten Island; Edward Kubel, Washington; Albert Samuel, Elmira; H. Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jacob and child, Miss E. Jacob, C. Jacob, L. Jacob, Chris. Freisius, Charles Grundhufer, Pet. Eichast, Mrs. M. Werle, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pfohl and three children, all of Cincinnati; J. Ruloss, Iowa; W. P. Arnold, Louisville; C. Vockel, L. Trächer, Mrs. Catharine Krunberg, New-York; John Neuhauer, New-Albany; Carlos Arbuthnot, Havana; C. O. H. Loeper, Albany; Dr. Charles Häring, Savannah; F. Osner, Philadelphia; John McLaren, New-York; Mrs. Theresia Gehring and children, Philadelphia; J. Runke, J. von Helms, C. Nagel, New-York; Gerhard Vogt, New-York, and 176 in the steerage.

AUG. 12—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Daniel Dunn, S. Lay, Richard Barnard and lady, James Dore, Charles Thompson, John Pearson, M. Night, Sarah Harsene, T. S. Byrnes, Humphrey Hartshorne, James M. Williams, Chas. Williams, Thomas Thompson, John Lynch, L. Clevin, Miss Mary Ryan, Miss Maria Harris, John Hanson, Daniel Knott, Miss Mary Higgins, George Hall, Henry Smith, Miss Harriet Potter, Frank Haseltine, Fred. Woodcock, Mrs. L. Joel, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Green, L. Ostrander, James Rodgers, N. Coulter, and others in the steerage.

AUG. 12—*In steamship Bellona, for London*—Miss Catherine Hagerty, Mrs. Mary E. Rey and son, George Morris, F. W. Hayne, Marguerite Bouland, Anne Bouland, Calinte Faye, Louise Kartch, John Rushley, Jose Lorenzo Fernandez, E. D. Blunt, Mrs. Maria Taleen, Mrs. Ann S. Girceler, William Peebles, Lucy Tubbs, Samuel Carnaby, John Carnaby, Mary Carnaby, B. S. Fall and lady, John Hassey, Mary Hassey, Wm. Wallace, Wm. Wright, E. A. Hayden, G. Brown, Frank Salter, Wm. Franks, Chas. J. Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Harriet Hill, Wm. Dinsmore, John Bartably, Con Brian, Richard Pearce, John Wilkenson, Sarah Ann Oldham, Charles Elliott, Henry Liddle.

AUG. 12—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Joseph Wood, Samuel Ledger, H. Deacon, Albert Moussin, F. des Brosses, Mira Jones, Miss Smith, Mrs. J. F. Berndes, Sr. D. F. C. Castro, Sra. Du M. S. Castro, Sra. D. T. C. de Castro, of Havana, C. A. Page, Wm. H. Channing, Peter Lanata, Mrs. Anna P. Drown, of Philadelphia, Wm. Hignett and son, H. Blacknur and wife, of Boston, C. Breck, wife and child, G. W. Belding and wife, B. S. Levy, Max Wiener, James Parish, Mr. Drown, Wm. A. Drown, jr., of Philadelphia; G. W. Wight, Wm. J. Bryan, of Hamilton; James Davis, Ed. Piner, Mrs. E. Lambert, Mrs. E. A. Reed, of Chicago; Edwin Collin, C. Bardorf, Mrs. H. A. Richard and 2 children, Norman Campbell, Mr. Cartrois, 5 children and servant, of Havre; C. G. Gosling, Miss Smith, P. Sheahan, of New-York; B. Patchett, W. E. R. Walker, Rev. Jos. Henning, Rev. Geo. Brunner, Joseph G. Connor, J. H. Bridgeman, A. Meyer, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans—Samuel L. Boyd, R. Eichelberger, Saul Van Allen, George Weldon, [illegible] deroth, J. B. Guison, R. P. Salter, James Evans, [illegible] Smith, S. G. Taylor, C. A. Wertheimer and lady, [illegible] Halfin, John G. Wallis, Dr. J. T. Innerarity, P. G. De Neyga, J. H. G. Innerarity and lady, W. O. Denigre, Jas. Lahey, Maj.-Gen. A. E. Davies, W. D. Lahey, A. Ansel, wife, child and servant, A. Aspe, M. Leavedra, Miss Dora Bainbridge, Simon Bass, Mrs. Anna Higgins, child and nurse, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Smith, F. W. Lattimer, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, Chas. Cavarve, A. Guisnard, P. H. Earle, C. C. Haley, D. Taylor, Mrs. J. Moore, John Schroder, W. H. Jackson, J. Behrens, T. Ahlsweig, M. Hirsch, P. M. Carter, T. M. Gannon, W. J. Emmis, Jno. Costello, C. Shaler, William Jones, S. Page, J. King, G. A. Travick, J. A. Roland, J. Drinker, C. W. Truehart, A. A. Morse, R. H. Gayle, Dr. Livingston, Mrs. A. Baldwin, Miss Alice Boulisney, A. M. Fahnstock, Jno. H. Fraleigh, Miss Fraleigh, Mrs. Westerfield, H. Holden, E. Stalloup, F. Aker, J. Johnson, and 50 enlisted men for the Department of the Gulf.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship McClellan, from Hilton Head—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Woodford, Col. C. H. Howard, Surgeons Roswell, Jas. F. Weeds, John Farley, C. K. Packhard, A. W. Miner, Hudson; Capts. M. W. Sartons, N. A. Conklin, Jr., M. Griffin, Lieuts. L. F. Lannahan, C. F. Packard, G. P. Eddy, Wm. Simonds, S. Baker, J. A. Riedell, S. K. Pettit, Miss Annie Farrell, Miss Cose, Miss Bullard, Miss Catron, Miss Armstrong, Miss Callown, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Judd, Miss Page, Miss Haleman, Wm. Clark, G. A. Purdie, Tim Donovan, Mrs. M. A. Cooney and child, Miss T. J. Phillips, Miss C. A. Hamlin' Miss C. Benedict, Miss Drewry, J. L. Lindsay, Thos. Peterson, Jas. Finley, Mr. Alvord, Chas. M. Gage, C. Jenks, Miss Young, and 129 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 6	Sun sets	7 02	Moon rises	11 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 30	Gov. Island	1 19	Hell Gate	2 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Crowell, Providence, Neptune S. S. Co.; Elbert, Hobert, Newbern, G. Goodspeed; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Bark Annie M. Gray, Gray, Key West, Benner & Brown.

Schooners Casper Lawson, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Mary A. Jones, Bodire, Charleston; E. Richardson, Thompson, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Stocadia, Allen, Salem.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool July 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 505 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had variable westerly winds throughout the passage. July 31, lat. 50 52, lon. 18 04, signalized steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; Aug. 2, lat. 19 56, lon. 28 16, saw a steamer, supposed the Persia; same day, lat. 49 51, saw Br. bark Annie Leslie, stg. S. E.; 8th, lat. 43 14, lon. 59 01, saw Br. brig Brilliant, of St. John, N. B.; 10th, 310 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw steamship Scotia, hence; same day, 280 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw Hamb. steamship Bavaria; 11th, 48 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw a steamer, supposed the Tarifa, hence.

Steamship McClellan, Samuels, Hilton Head, S. C., 80 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Alexander, R. P. Walters, commanding, Port Royal 86 hours. 10th inst., 80 miles S. of Hatteras, passed a steamship showing a red and blue flag, with white diamond and red letter R in the centre, bound S.

U. S. steamer Home, S. S. Miner, Commanding, Port Royal 7th, with U. S. mails and passengers.

Steamer Lizzie Baker, Shafer, Washington 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Nordstern, (Brem.,) Baetjer, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 126 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Webfoot (of Montreal,) Humphrey, Iquique, Peru, 105 ds., with nitrate of soda, etc., to Baker & Russell.

Bark Fanny Faler, (of Nassau,) Perkins, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francais & Co.

Bark Mary E. Libby, (of Portland,) Libby, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Quintero, (Br.,) Stannard, Cow Bay 25 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Florence, Atkins, Crab Island 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. F. Penniston.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turks Island,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Fowler P Jova.

Brig Josephine, (Port.,) Oliveira, Operto 40 ds., with wine to Itte [illegible].

Schr. Snow, Smith, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Dwight, (of Gloucester,) Lane, St. Martin's 10 ds., with salt and cotton to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Carine, (of Nassau,) Ballard, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Ketcham, Petersburgh 4 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Sleight, Baltimore 6 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Norfolk 3 ds., with government stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Cook, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to [illegible] & Bros.

Schr. M. Rogers, Watts, Baltimore 3 ds., with iron to master.

Schr. Oceanus, Hawkins, Georgetown 7 ds., with coal to master, bound to Hudson.

Schr. S. Morgan, Davey, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Granite State, Hallet, Boston, with cannon and mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Napoleon, Nichols, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Wilton, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Moderator, Hach, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mayland, Cathcart, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. John Snow, Coffin, Shulee, N. S. 16 ds., with piles to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Sarah, Drisko, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Mariana Green, Borneat, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Reindeer, Bohn, Cow Bay 20 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with coal to I. B. Gager.

Schr. White Cloud, Freeman, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to H. W. Lord & Co.

Schr. Lewisville, (Br.,) Taylor, Hillsboro 12 ds., with fish and plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Cornucopia, (Br.,) Grant, Lamanche, N. F., 25 ds., with lead ore to N. S. Simpkins.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Presby, Boston, for Albany, with coal.

Schr. Martha Maria, Main, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Abaeon, Jordan, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. West Gleam, Carr, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Panama, Higgins, Ellsworth 8 ds., with heading to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ganges, Eaton, St. John, N. B., 18 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Presto, Johnson, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. J. B. Litchfield, Crockett, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Lizzie, Eaton, Harrington 14 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Trident, Robinson, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to J. S. Ingraham.

Schr. John Boynton, Reed, Gardiner 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Gamecock, Langley, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. A. Seaman, (Br.,) Tower, Dorchester, N. B., 18 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Royal Arch, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Russell, Eddy, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Z. Snow, Smith, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ann Maria, (Br.,) Sprague, Shulee, N. S., 20 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. E. J. Palmer, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Clark, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Jenny Lind, Greves, Boston, with salt.
Schr. Free Stone, Laird, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Wm. R. Ginn, Bacon, Boston, with marble.
Schr. Daniel Webster, ——, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Ann Flomer, ——, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Oregon, Bates, Boston, for Albany, with salt.
Schr. Otis, Carll, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. New-Regulus, Crawson, Providence.
Schr. Alabama, ——, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empire, Davis, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Irene, Eaton, Calais 15 ds., to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. Israel L. Snow, Ochorn, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Hero, Small, Salem.
Schr. Connecticut, Cool, Bangor, for Hackensack.
Schr. Dr. Rodgers, ——, Boston.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Charley Woolsey, Tyler, Brookhaven.
Schr. Chief, Osborn, Port Ewen, for Providence.
Schr. F. Nelson, Wiley, Providence.
Schr. Courier, Hopkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.
Schr. Senator, Buell, Boston.
Schr. Choctaw, Gibbs, Fall River.
Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Hamilton, Portland, with stone.
Schr. F. Waterman, Getchell, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary L. Van Kirk, Haynes, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Telegraph, Nickerson, Boston, with salt.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Hibernia, City of New-York, Bellona, Corsica, New-York, Montano, Morning Star, Carolina, El Cid, Granada, Star of the Union, Victor, Hatteras, Yazoo, America, Euterpe.

11th—Steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Doris, New-York; brigs Leanna, Port-au-Prince; Mecosta, Philadelphia; W. Creevey, Philadelphia.

U. S. sloop-of-war Sacramento, Capt. Walke, from England via Fayal Aug. 1, arr. here to-day.

Below—Ship Alexandome, Leghorn; brig Catharine McKels, Baltimore.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 12.—Arr. bark Adelaide, Clements, Shields, Eng.

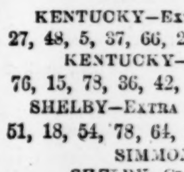
Spoken, &c.

Mary—bark, of Turks Island, bound S., off Barnegat, 11th inst. Same time, a herm. brig, with foremasthead and maintopmast gone, stg. for the Breakwater.—By pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Susan & Mary—Br. schr., hence for Nassau, N. P., 9th inst., lat. 74 13.

Foreign Ports.

At Crab Island, July 30, brig Nile, for New-York Aug. 13.



ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 481. Aug. 12, 1865.
27, 48, 5, 37, 66, 29, 59, 20, 56, 30, 21, 68, 43.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 482, Aug. 12, 1865.
76, 15, 73, 36, 42, 43, 32, 63, 52, 3, 9, 30, 66.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 281. Aug. 12, 1865.
51, 18, 54, 78, 64, 60, 3, 23, 58, 66, 22, 61, 12.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 282. Aug. 12, 1865.
36, 24, 4, 45, 23, 26, 74, 70, 65, 73, 13, 2, 34.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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